FIRST STEPS TAKEN IN PREPARING PLAN FOR AIDING EUROPE

British and French Industrial Before the Supreme Council

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Wednesday)-Arising from the London meeting of French and British premiers, a conference of British and French business men takes place in Paris on Friday and Saturday next. In this is seen the first step in the important international scheme for the eco-nomic reconstruction of Europe.

The British committee of business men leaves today composed of Lord Inverforth, Sir Robert Kindersley, W. L. Hichens and Sir Allan Smith. Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, M. P., Minister for War, representing the Cabinet, will accompany the commit-tee as financial authority and be present at its deliberations

The British and French industrial experts will work out on broad lines the basis of a scheme which can be applied to the industrial and conditions at present ruling in Europe. These plans will be laid before the Supreme Council when it meets in Cannes, which will then

for a European economic conference is the intention of the Britisk French premiers to invite both the United States and Japan to join in the efforts to assist in reconstruction work in Europe by restoring financial confidence, extending credit and encouraging production. It has also been proposed that Russia and Germany should be invited to send representatives.

New Currency Mooted

If the results justify such a course, a joint international economic cororation will be formed which will have the backing of the respective governments. It is proposed that this powers to enter into contracts. build railways, supply rolling stock and even guarantee financial assist ance to such private enterprises as it

This economic corporation will, so far as possible, be of a non-political character, and, though having recognition of the various governments, will act independently even to the extent of issuing its own currency if necessary. Just what form this cur-

Austria, Hungary and other necessi-Central European states will penefit, but the main object of the corporation will be directed toward the rehabilitation of Russia. Certain guarantees will be a sine qua non of financial assistance, among which will be the recognition of past debts and private property, the right of private enterprise to enter into negotiations and retain any profits accruing to it-self, legal protection by which contracts duly accepted will be enforced, and the establishment of currency in different countries such as will afford reasonable security to

Russia. In fact, it is frankly n official circles that the whole of this gigantic effort is being directed with a view to setting that country on her feet, while at the same time guaranteeing banking and industrial cominities against loss as far as is humanly possible.

Moscow Must Cooperate

the financial side of the question will be left wholly in the hands of a cometent group of bankers. In neither cuntry would the people look with favor on any proposal for its govern-ment to employ public funds for this purpose. It is also indicated that a vernment would be loath to comme as has been outlined.

As far as Russia is concerned, the matter rests with Moscow. Soviet Government is willing to coperate and give adequate guarantees that the project stands a good chance of being put into operation. Should the Bolshevist leaders, on the other a definite economic treaty to be drawn hand, take up an attitude of obstruc- up and signed within six months.

the scheme, and it is reported, but not which he reached with Marquess Della firmed, that both George Tchi- Torretta. cherin and Maxim Litvinoff are coming to London notwithstanding the completed between the Soviet delegal schieving complete freedom by aclatter is non persona grata with the little relief to South cepting than by rejecting it. Prime Minister. On the occasion of for sending Italian relief to South Mr. Litvinoff's last visit he was re-Russia, financed by the Italian Gov-George on the grounds that on a pre s occasion he took advantage of diplomatic privileges to engage in political propaganda in this country.

Germany's Replies

Reparations Commission to Be Given Reasons for Moratorium,

ial cable to The Christian S norrow it is arranged to receive Dr. | ter to Spain.

Fischer, the German Secretary of State at the Commission of Reparations to discuss with him the note that was recently sent to the Reich de-manding the payments due in January

and February.
In spite of the imminence of the Cannes conference, where the pre-miers will discuss the more general question of European conditions, it is still the reparations commission which Experts to Work Out Basis of still the reparations communed with decisions technically charged with decisions demanded Scheme Which Will Be Laid respecting the moratorium demanded by Germany.

Dr. Fischer is expected to give explicit replies to questions posted by the commission. How long a delay does Germany want? What can she immediately? What guarantees can she offer of subsequent payments! the commission, to ascertain its attitude and to act in a somewhat official capacity. When he has had a confidential conversation, Berlin will reply officially

Naturally the French view is that ince such preliminary precautions are taken, the German Government is unand the French therefore urge that a tions, and every right that Canada has stern front should be shown. There is in law, fact and constitutional prac necessarily much that is unreal about tice; and not merely the rejection but these demarches of the commission, the alteration even of the for after all it is for the Cannes con- Ireland or Britain would render it ference to determine what shall be null and void. This would indeed it

The commission, in fact, is placing countries. itself in an obviously artificial situa-tion. While it is nominally autonomous, while it is under the treaty even reopen the discussion, which was superior to the governments and closed only after the most exhaustive should take no instructions from the consideration of every point, would governments respecting postpone-ments of payments, in reality it is obliged to have full regard to the wishes of ministers.

wishes of ministers.

It is felt that this anomalous position must be speedily put right. The ministers, presided over by the Colo-authority of the commission cannot be properly interfered with unless the

tween the allied governments and the Irish provisional government. other between Germany and the supposedly independent Reparations Commission. The commission is clearly

the Christmas, and had proposed to sit
that has been made in certain quarters

Another proposal looks to the cenmarking time until the Cannes conference has expressed its view.

at Paris indicates that as a result of be carried through with the utmost the deliberations of the German Cabi- dispatch. net in which the director of the Reichbank, Dr. Haverstein, and Dr. Rathenau participated, a moratorium of two years will be formally demanded, although a certain section of German opinion believes that suspension of payments, until stabilization of Ger man money is secured, must be ob-

In the meantime the commission registers a new failure of Germany. Since December 15 Germany has reduced from 14,000 and 15,000 tons to among members of the Dail against the 9000 and 10,000 tons the deliveries of making of public speeches. coke for smelting purposes in the metallurgical industry. Five important among the public, ecclesiastical dig-French foundries have had to close nitaries or municipal authorities, howdown owing to lack of German coke.

Germany to Submit Proposals Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday) noon to submit important reparations

It is easy to see that most of these ITALO-RUSSIAN TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office ROME, Italy (Wednesday) - An Italo-Russian commercial agreement

Marquess Della Torretta, the Italian where Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia. satisfaction with it.

the agreement also. of the Anglo-Russian trade agreement. making provision for the suspension of side. Full liberty is given to Italian subjects resident in Russia to leave the country if they wish. The Italian Government undertakes not to sequestrate Russian money or goods forwarded to Italy for commercial transactions. The agreement comes into

tion, it is almost certain that the whole evening for Moscow in order to con-As far as it has gone Moscow has vey the details for drafting a definite on an inclination to fall in with treaty, an understanding regarding

Arrangements have almost for sending Italian relief to South

MEXICAN OFFICIAL RESIGNS Obregon has accepted the resignation Dail will discover many new matters persistently rumored that Alberto J. January 3 when the Dail resumes its merce Commission yesterday for perlations, will be offered the post. According to this report, Secretary Pani's before a decision is reached and there corporations. Most of the lines are

BRITAIN'S OFFER TO IRELAND FINAL

Mr. Lloyd George Declares Gov-

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Wednesday) -Mr. Lloyd George has issued the following message in response to an inquiry regarding the Irish situation: further than we have gone. No Brit- the final word. ish statesman could consider any proposal involving Ireland being out of the Empire.

equality with the other states of the Empire, gives Ireland the same claim to memberahin of the feature of the to membership of the League of Nadeplorable in the interests of both

"The British Covernment has gone to its utmost limit in the treaty, and to

"A committee consisting of British governments are prepared to scrap with the evacuation of British forces, the provisions of the treaty, but a bet- the settling of an amnesty, and the on the British side for transferring At the present time two distinct sets of negotiations are proceeding, one bethrough the Christmas holidays, is now unavoidably held up pending approval The information which is available of the treaty; but on approval it would

> "It is the intention of the British Government to hand over, without delay, its responsibilities to the provisional government which will function during the period of transition required for the setting up of the Irish Free State Administration,

> Some certain indication of the way in which Irish opinion is veering over the Irish treaty is expected before the Dail meets again next week in spite of the understanding that prevails

> No such binding agreement exists ever, nor against members of the Dail in respect to private conversations with their constituents, so that public opinion at large will neither lack the opportunity to be influenced by weighty pronouncements from outstanding figures of the Roman Catholic Church nor be unable to impress its views on its servants-members of the

Several Roman Catholic bishops of Killaloe

Valera. Bishop Urges Acceptance

Many public meetings, official and was signed on Monday at midnight by on their member in the Dial, especially on their member in the Dial, especially Foreign Minister, and Mr. Vorovski, pressed approval of the terms. Com-Moscow Must Cooperate

The governments of Great Britain and France will give all the moral and gation. The latter signed on behalf partial approval of the treaty, and even retiring members of the Nation-off satisfactorily from the official off satisfactorily from the official office. ernments. The Caucasian Republic, alist Party have not expressed dis-

> forming part of the Soviet Federal William O'Brien, former member of Republic will most probably accept the British House of Commons, has The agreement is much on the lines press that the Dail should not refuse to try what can be done during the next 12 months by the provisional gov Dr. MacRory, Bishop of Down and

Connor, in a sermon preached in Belfast, urged acceptance of the treaty. several things in it which he disliked very much and to which he would have objected strenuously if consulted before it was signed, now that the country was split from top to bottom there was nothing for it but to accept the treaty and make the best of it.

The alternative, if they rejected the treaty, was a divided and dispirited people with the swelling tide of emigration of young men and the millstone of foreign government still round their necks. He urged acceptance. since they had a better chance of

Ulster Keeping Quiet

here that in the process of sounding all quarters. the views of their constituents on the MEXICO CITY, Mexico-President subject of the treaty, members of the COMMMERCE BOARD PETITIONED of Rafael Zubaran as Secretary of involved which have not previously been discussed, and they will there- sel of the United States Steel Corpora-Industry, Commerce and Labor. It is fore wish to begin again de novo on tion, applied to the Interstate Com-Pani, now Secretary of Foreign Re- deliberations. If that turns out to be mission to retain his places as officer Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday) — To- by Miguel Alessio Robles, now Minis
preparation of the bill which will an incident to its manufacturing and have to be presented to the House of mining enterprises.

Commons at Westminster before the treaty can be put into effect by the AMENDMENT FOR

Within one month from the date the bill becomes an act of Parliament, Ulster must signify whether she intends to remain in her present position ernment Has Gone to Its the Irish Free State. This is laid

down by article 11 of the treaty. Utmost Limit in Treaty and At present Ulster's spokesmen are Will Not Reopen Discussions been observed since the return of Sir very silent, and great reticence with Mr. Lloyd George. Until the provisional government of the Irish State begins to function, or until the new act is passed at Westminster ratifying the treaty, little may be heard from Ulster, but there is the "No British statesman could go on which the public has not yet heard

INDIA WATCHING

Proceedings Will Show Whether

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Wednesday) -Events in India are being watched with the closest attention by responsible authorities here, in view of the

Crown and in view of the sittings of All-India Caliphate Conference and the India National Congress at

On the proceedings of this week's develop a split in the conference, a sion, possessing exclusive short time will show.

ence on Monday, and, reviewing the of water power developed. in the Near East.

Ahmedabad are talking thus, the noncooperation movement is in action at sue of currency, secured by the revaugurated with more or less effect at Ford advocates this plan on the Calcutta on the arrival of the Prince of Wales, is now stated in official cirles to have broken down under the influence of the Prince's presence. combined with the natural love of the Orient for pomp and show, and the by all public utilities, and open the business losses that the hartal inflicts upon the community.

more of these reasons shows an increase in the number of the population in the streets and the lessening possibility of disorder. The Prince stays have already urged ratification of the in Calcutta for a week and then pro-

that prevailed in official circels as to the outcome of the Prince's visit is tions, which have considerably delayed being somewhat lessened. The Extremists have endeavored throughout to organize a boycott at every turn. and yet the crowd that welcomed his Royal Highness at Calcutta exceeded all expectations and there was no

viewpoint, though the withdrawal of hundreds of thousands of people from the streets gives proof of Mr. Gandhi's influence over the masses that cannot be neglected and ignored.

EGYPTIANS DEPLORE RECENT DISTURBANCES

CAIRO, Egypt' (Wednesday)-Calm appears to have been reestablished generally, and Cairo is resuming its normal appearance again. Public transport conditions are getting better. The most important development an pears to be the mental change of the Egyptian intelligentzia, who after the shock of events of last week-end, are deploring the excesses as politically injurious.

The authorities are not, however prepared to regard today's calmness as a permanent return to quietude and are not relaxing their precautions until more trustworthy evidence is forthcoming of a reversion to normal Protests against recent events are It is anticipated in official circles being received by the authorities from

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia -Richard V. Lindabury, general coun-

POWER ACT URGED

Water-Power League of America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York-Steps are League of America, to ascertain and develop public opinion in the United States in regard to the methods by be carried on and what changes are necessary in the present law. This is in preparation for its annual meet-ing, which is scheduled to be held here during the first week in

The nature of the organization of the present Federal Commission on Water Power, which is composed of the Secretaries of War, Interior and Agri-Mahatma Gandhi Will Be culture, according to the statements Able to Secure Dictatorial the responsibility for this most imof the league representatives, makes Power and Control of Funds portant development of the natural resources of the United States merely neidental to the regular duties of these busy officials, involves changes of personnel with every change administration and places it under the

influence of party politics. To ascertain the views of all interexted in the subject of water-power development, the league has prepared organized attempt to show disrespect and sent out broadcast a questionto the representative of the British naire, asking members and friends of the league to state what their views on all sides. are on this and other matters to be considered at the meeting.

Among the proposals to remedy the situation so outlined is the creation of a single-headed commission, diter working arrangement is regarded making of all necessary arrangements meetings will depend the extent of the rectly responsible for all matters conhold that Mahatma Gandhi will pos-sess in future over the machinery of of office wholly independent of the Plan to Limit Ships' Size congress' organization. Whether fluctuations of party politics, or a the Indian leader will be able to se-number of commissioners; holding

in regard to the non-success of the tralization of the entire development Swaraj policy will prove sufficient to in the form of a super-power commiswhich the government shall have the The committee meetings, in which controlling interest, to prevent abuses, most of the work of the congress is with the alternative of many comdone, are now over and full meetings panies, each paying the government a have been started. Hakim Ajoal Khan, fair proportion of its receipts in the the president, addressed the confer- form of taxation, based on the amount

political situation, as far as it affected Muhammadans, blamed Great velopments is another question con-Britain for the fact that several out- sidered, whether to permit and enstanding questions remained unsolved courage it through government loans, While Mr. Gandhi's disciples at Finance Corporation, or to adopt the The hartal, which was in- enues of the power developments. Mr. ground that it would bring an imconsumers of the overload of inter

Other changes to be considered in-Federal Power Act, by amending the definition of navigable waters to permit states to retain complete jurisdichave already urged ratification of the treaty, among them being the Bishop of Killaloe, which is the constituency fore traveling through central India. been claimed under the law by the force composed by ships such as those confirmation of the law by the force composed by ships such as those confirmation of the law by the force composed by ships such as those confirmation of armament. He left it for about litigation and other complicadevelopment. Another amendment in every fleet."

proposed takes the regulatory power away from the commission, which has

Capital Ship Agreement been attacked by the states on constitutional grounds and makes it that "the conditions of application of merely a licensing body, without the agreement as regards capital ships power to make operating rules and will be easy of settlement by taking The claim on which this change is may be useful to introduce in carrying based is that these rules discriminate out the naval holiday through against any but large existing devel-liberty of laying down, beginning in opments.

FRENCH REFUSAL TO LIMIT SUBMARINE

Taking Steps to Make the Commission on Water Power Free From Party Politics

water-power development is to

so-called "Henry Ford plan" of an ismediate and coordinated power development on a large scale, relieve est and promotion costs, now carried way to independent and competitive

TONNAGE BRINGS EFFORT TO OUTLAW USE IN ATTACK ON MERCHANT SHIPS

Disappointment Generally Expressed by Members of Delegations at the Action of France—Americans Propose Resolutions Designed to Restrict the Importance of Auxiliary Craft by Limiting Their Size and Armament

SATINGS OF THE CONTERENCE "The submarine and poison gas should no more be allowed than the firing of cannon upon a helpless town."

—S. John Block, chairman of the Socialist Party of New York.

"As far as can be learned from all sources throughout the nation, the submarine has no defenders, with the possible exception of these immediately concerned with its invention and construction and a few in the Navy Department."—The Rev. Paul R. Frothingham, of Boston.

"Destruction of naval armament will "Destruction of naval armament will make general disarmament more cer-tain, and promote that international cooperation upon which the peace and welfare of the world depend."—Wil-liam G. McAdoe.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia -The French Government has refused to agree to a curtailment of submarine have done much to relieve the burden tonnage. This action was officially conveyed to the Conference on Limitation of Armament by Albert Sarraut vesterday and evoked expressions of certain reservations with respect to regret by the delegates of other powers. As the news spread to the outside, deep disappointment was voiced

Mr. Balfour, in speaking of the side of the French statement which had so profoundly disappointed him, declared that "it was perfectly obvious that the ment with the statement concerning proposed 90,000 tons of submarines were intended to destroy commerce

While Mr. Sarraut denied this and said that the purpose of France in claiming the privilege of so large a purpose of safeguarding the communications of the mother country and her colonies, the committee sought by resolutions proposed by Mr. Root to establish laws and regulations which would make submarines guilty of attacking commercial vessels without observance of visit and search and the safeguarding of crew and passengers illegal, in short, to declare commanders of such submarines guilty of piracy and to deal with them as such whenever they could be caught. This proposal, the proposals to limit the auxiliary craft to 10,000 tons with guns not to exceed eight inches, and the proposal to limit air-plane carriers to 27,000 tons carrying not more than eight-inch guns, to- in regard to submarine and auxiliary gether with the efforts to retain the craft. He understood that the attitude 10-year naval holiday now threat- of the French Government was that. ened by the desire of the French to regardless of the requirements of begin replacing ships in 1927, are other nations, 90,000 tons of subto be taken up by the committee at marines was deemed to be the mini-

found in the French compliance with of auxiliary vessels for France would the position of the other powers in have its bearing on what was conregard to capital ships. This was ex- sidered necessary for the other napressed by Mr. Sarraut as follows: tions and might make it difficult to "As a token of the good will of arrive at an agreement limiting sub-France, it has been resolved to ac-cept the reduction to 175,000 tons of not desire at this time to discuss deher tonnage of capital ships, although tails, but he wished to say that an which it is contemplated to build, limitation of armament. He left it for and one normally organized, according the committee to decide, in the light ing to the tactical principles in force

Mr. Sarraut, however, explained Mr. Balfour's Comment regulations, such as are now in force. into account such qualifications as it

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Fenimore Cooper at the Staubbach

French ships as they reach their twentieth year of existence."

In regard to auxiliary craft and submarines, Mr. Sarraut announced that the French delegation had been instructed to consent to no concessions on the figures of 330,000 tons for auxiliary craft and 90,000 tons for submarines, which were considered necessary for the security of France.

The chairman, Mr. Hughes, ex-pressed gratification at the willingness of the French Government to limit the tonnage of their capital ships to 175,-000 tons. He felt that the importance of this statement should not in any way be minimized. If the Conference could succeed, as it was now evident that it would, in reducing in a fairly satisfactory manner armament as represented in capital ships, it of taxation and would aid in establishing a better basis for a lasting peace. He understood that there were replacements and the duration of the agreements. These matters must receive further consideration and be the subject of continued negotiations.

Disappointment Confessed

Mr. Hughes confessed disappointsubmarines and auxiliary craft. If submarines were to be available for distinctly defensive purposes in connection with the movements of fleets, it would seem that they should bear some definite proportion to the fighting fleets. The proposal that France should have 90,000 tons of submarines would, on any basis of a practicable ratio, involve the assumption that Great Britain and the United States

should greatly increase their submarine tonnage. This could hardly be called a limitation or reduction. Furthermore, if a large number of submarines were to be provided, then cruisers and destroyers, the natural enemies of submarines, would have to be provided in numbers adequate to large submarine fleet. It was a serious question whether there was hope of accomplishing anything like limitation mum essential for France. If this The hopeful note of the day was were so, the proposal of 330,000 tons tions and might make it difficult to of the very definite statement of the French Government, what was prac-

ticable to be done.

Mr. Balfour rejoiced that the French were prepared to accept the ratio which gave them 175,000 tons of capital ships, and he agreed that if nothing else was done by the Conference in reference to naval disarmament, the scheme already in sight with regard to the limitation of capital ships did immensely relieve the burden of armament upon an overburdened world. He did not feel himself that the sacrifice on the part of France was in itself of an overwhelming character, even as regards capital ships, for he thought that if the naval strength of a nation was to be estimated in relation to the naval strength of other relative strength of France under the arrangement already accepted as regarded capital ships would be in-.12 creased; he rejoiced in it.

But when he turned from the matter craft he confessed that a very different picture met the eve. The French proposed to increase the number of submarines threefold. If they carried out that intention it was evident that they would not only be equal to to the other two greatest naval powers, America and Britain, in point of tonnage, but that they would have very much larger proportion of submarines of a newer type than either

Defensive Use Questioned

Mr. Balfour said that he understood development; it was still adding to its powers of offense, and each new model was an improvement on the capacity of its predecessors for commerce dewhen that program was carried out. the French quota of submarines would exceed that of any other power in the

that they intended greatly to increase the tonnage of their auxiliary craft. Furthermore, it had to be observed that the pleasure derived from the agreement with regard to the limita-tion of capital ships was subject to a qualification. He understood that the French intended to begin replacing ships in 1927. This seemed to be a serious interference with the proposal for a 10-year naval holiday, but that was only a small part of the anxiety and disappointment which the French now come forward with a great silding program of submarines and exiliary craft. He was perfectly unconceive how that could be regarded as a defensive policy. If sub-marines were to be used as a strictly military weapon, in the manner con-templated by the American Advisory Committee, how came it that a fleet of capital ships limited to 175,000 tons out for it and protect it? And if required for a fleet of 175,000 tons of capital ships, how many submarines would America and Britain require to hulld to assist their fleets of 500,-

"Great Menace to Britain"

proposed 90,000 tons of submarines of which he may be found. that, at a moment when we were all The cassembled to discuss the limitation of proval. armament, we were asked to agree to their increase, and that a country which did not desire to be among the osed nevertheless to build instruof illegitimate warfare to an extent equal in numbers and superior effect which the French declaration of 48,000 tons. policy must inevitably produce on the shores nearest to 28,000 tons; Italy, 28,000 tons. she considered necessary deal with the situation.

Italy is Disturbed

"It is impossible not to realize that the absence of such an agreement will give new impetus to the competition iary craft and submarines which can 27,000 tons. What had appeared in the on the finances of the countries in- should be deemed to be the same as terested. It is not our intention to that included in the resolutions reterested. It is not our intention to discuss what France considers neces-sary for her national security, but we capital ships, i.e., that their guns naval program" announced by France inches. which gives us serious preoccupations from the point of view of involved technical considerations he low for Italy as well as from the perts. This was agreed to. quences which it 1. ight produce.'
Mr. Hanihara declared:

"We think it a misfortune if we fail to come to an agreement as regards the limitation of auxiliary combatant craft. Our position is not to claim freedom for building auxiliary combatant craft, but to support in the main the tonnage provided in this respect in the original American proposal of to abolish or put a limit on the sub-November 12 in order that an agree-ment may be reached as between the may construct definitely abandoned

Size Limits Proposed

Since it was apparently not possible to reach a satisfactory agreement for the limitation of the total tonnage of auxiliary craft, Mr. Hughes proposed the adoption of the following resolu-

ital ship or aircraft carrier here-after built shall exceed a total ton-as a keen disappointment, "an

The American and British delegates

ct, resolutions were proposed by shall be esablished, together with pro-Mr. Root dealing with present laws visions for replacement, and their possible improvement in order to define the submarine's rights

The resolutions were as follows:

make more effective the rules adopted possible, the "holiday" feature of the by civilized nations for the protection Hughes program. of the lives of neutrals and non-com-

dered to stop for visit and search to tons each, and also to specify the carriers. determine its character before it can character of gun that these will carry.

attacked unless it refuses to stop for cruiser type will be enforced in the Provincial Chinese Organization visit and search after warning. treaty.
"A merchant vessel must not be de-

world. It had further to be noted tablished law to the end that there that their French colleagues accommay be a clear public understanding panied their view of the necessity of submarines with the announcement of conduct by which the public opinion of the world is to pass judgment on future belligerents.

'Act of Piracy" "Second:

"The signatory powers recognize submarines as commerce destroyers without violating the requirements universally accepted by civilized nations for the protection of the lives of the end that the prohibition of such use shall be universally accepted as a part of the law of nations they declare their assent to such prohibition and invite all other nations to adhere thereto.

"Third: "The signatory powers, desiring to insure the enforcement of the humane rules declared by them with respect to the prohibition of the use of submarines in warfare, further declare that any person who shall violate any of the rules thus adopted, whether or not such person is under orders of governmental superior, shall be deemed to have violated the laws of war and shall be liable to trial and punishment as if for an act of piracy and may be brought to trial before the civil or military authorities of any It was perfectly obvious that the such powers within the jurisdiction

were intended to destroy commerce.

The resolutions were put in form for distribution at once and action They could not be intended for any upon them deferred until they had other purpose. It therefore appeared been considered by the delegations. The delegates expressed informal ap-

Aircraft Carriers Considered

The next point considered related to first three naval powers in the world aircraft carriers. In the American proposal made at the opening session it had been agreed that the total tonefficiency, to those legitimately re- nage of aircraft carriers should be quired by any other fleet in the world. fixed as follows: United States, 80,000 delegations regarded the matter le must, however, deal shortly on the tons; Great Britain, 80,000 tons; Japan,

If the same ratio provided for capital n British opinion. Public notice ships should be applied to aircraft the attitude of the American Governnow been given in the most forcarriers for France and Italy the rement as expressed by Charles E. mal manner that this great fleet was to suit would be as follows: France,

Britain, and it would necessarily be a The American proposition had added very great menace to her. He had no a proviso that no country exceeding doubt, if the occasion ever arose, that the quota allowed should be required Britain would be equal to it, but it was to scrap such excess tonnage until reon condition that Britain reserved the placements began, at which time the full right to build any auxiliary craft total tonnage of airplane carriers for to each nation should be reduced to the prescribed allowance. | Certain other

rules had been proposed.

Mr. Hughes added that in view of the Senator Schanzer, speaking for fact that aircraft carriers might approach in tonnage to capital ships, it would be wise also to set a limit in this respect. It was now proposed not to lay down any ships of this character whose displacement should exceed have a most unfortunate effect resolution regarding aircraft carriers not attempt to hide that the should have a caliber exceeding eight

economic sacrifices which may fol- asked for time to discuss it with ex-

Naval Pact Outlined

Failure to Limit Submarine Tonnage Makes Future Plans Definite

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia -With the attempt of the Conference concerned on this basis and as the result of the stand taken by when the ultimatum of the Paris Government was presented, it is now possible to state with approximate accuracy the character of the naval

gathering. At the outset it may be stated as fact that all the delegations with the No ship of war other than the cap- exception of France regarded the after built shall exceed a total ton-age displacement of 10,000 tons, and no guns shall be carried by any such ship with a caliber in excess of eight the trail blazed by the Conference toward disarmament. The pact, which ing of this resolution proposed by will in all probability be along the following lines:

"1. An initial provision binding were in accord on this resolution and the other delegates merely asked for time to consult their governments.

Before leaving the submarine sub-

2. Provisions relating to cessation of activity in the construction of capital ships during the next 10 years, The signatory powers, desiring to in order to make effective, as far as

3. Definite agreements as to th batants at sea in time of war, declare size of auxiliary vessels other than that among those rules the following submarines; it is indicated that all are to be deemed an established part the powers will finally agree to the American recommendation to limit A merchant vessel must be or- the non-capital ship class to 10,000 The belief now is that the eight-inch merchant vessel must not be gun normally used by the small

"A merchant vessel must not be destroyed unless the crew and passengers have been first placed in safety.

"Bellierent submariant of the destroyed unless the crew and passengers have been first placed in safety.

"Bellierent submariant of the destroyed unless the crew and passengers have been first placed in safety. Belligerent submarines are not this last question, however, further under any circumstances exempt from discussion is necessary because the the conversations between the Chinese the universal rules above stated; and British delegation holds that the sub- and Japanese delegates, the repre if a submarine cannot capture a mermarine failure compels it to consider sentatives of the seven national and
chant vessel in conformity with these the entire question of aircraft. Howrules the existing law of nations re- ever, as far as fleet aircraft is conquires it to desist from attack and cerned, the 27,000 tons is likely to be from capture and to permit the mer cacepted, without affecting the size of chant vessel to proceed unmolested, ships used for the specific purpose. "The signatory powers invite the of carrying anti-submarine aircraft."

Aircraft Revision

definition, but there will be definition future. the practical impossibility of using in the treaty of the non-capital ship class and of the airplane-carrier class of vessel. Great Britain was entirely willing to accept the American proposal for 27,000 tons of airplane carriers until the French decision to keep the submarine out of the agreement became apparent. Now the delegation is disposed to differentiate between aircraft carriers used for fleet action and carriers that may be necessary to deal specially with submarines. idea of putting any limit on

> fleets which each of the nations is left free to construct as it sees fit. In They have refused China's proposal is closed as far as this Conference is illusory, concerned. While this was admitted "Under these circumstances, Washington, will in the near future

stacles in the way.

In admitting the breakdown, these frankly as remitted to a vague and hypothetical future. In view of what has just transpired here, and despite Hughes, Secretary of State, yesterday, confidence has been somewhat under-

Restrictions Discussed

The British attitude as a day full of important developments closed was expressed by one of her delegation. "It would be absolutely absurd," he said, "that light ships which defend commerce should be limited as to the number of them constructed, while the submarine, whose sole function, we believe, is to destroy commerce, is left unlimited.'

At the same time it was made plain that Great Britain, while entirely in accord with putting restrictions round the use of the submarine, is by no means convinced that such restric-

The British spokesman expressed his own view of the matter by saying that so far as preparing to meet submarine attack is concerned, he would advise his government to pay no heed tor Borah believes, but it also makes whatever to the guarantee carried in such a declaration. He added, however, that it was clearly a gain to make a formula, as it would make it Japan, with the United States powermore difficult to abuse the undersea

The British delegation does not expect that the government will inaugurate a huge program for the construc there must be a completely free hand. What will be done, it was stated, will noticeable at first, but this will grauprobably be the establishment of an ally increase until it predominates." craft of the steam trawler class which enabled Great Britain to fight the submarine during the world war. Such an organization would absolve the pact which will emerge out of the government from the expenditures that would be necessitated if the country had to build anti-submarine defenses from the ground up.

> France Again Delays Work The prevention of a submarine agreement was not the only obstacle that the French placed in the way of acceptance of the capital ship ratio was coupled with a demand that France be permitted to start building in 1927. This would interfere with replacement scheme. Again the French delegation found it necessary to consult the home government on the size of the auxiliary ships-although the impression prevailed in all other delegations that the 10,000 ton limit proposed by Mr. Hughes was entirely satisfactory.

It was stated in connection with the aircraft carrier, which must be defined in the naval pact, that the French decision on submarines would in volve a reconsideration of the question. The broad hint was to the effect that unlimited submarines would require a very exhaustive examination by technical experts of aircraft

Shantung Conversations

Oppose Postponing Settlement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia In view of the recent deadlock in provincial organizations, who are in Washington to observe the proceedings of the Conference, issued the fol-

adherence of all other civilized pow- 5. A general statement of the use versations concerning the Shantung ers to the foregoing statement of es- to which the submarine is to be put question. We have been and still are

in the future, and declaring that it shall not be used as against unarmored and unarmed merchantmen. This tion is the Conference now in session, provision will probably follow the lines of the proposal made to the naval committee yesterday by Elihu Root. of solving some of the most important outstanding questions which are The capital ship will require no likely to be the causes of war in the

"The present so-called 'Sino-Japanese' conversation on the Shantung question, which is universally opposed and denounced by the Chinese ople, has been carried on for than three weeks. The Japanese have not shown any real intention of making a complete restitution of China's rights. For, when they come to the question of the railway, which is the most vital issue in the Shantung question, they have from the first endeavored to make the restoration nominal one.

"The Chinese delegates have offered submarine total tonnage or the size to reimburse Japan for the return of of the individual vessel is totally the railway. But the Japanese dele-abandoned, as is also any attempt to limit the total tonnage of the auxiliary a financial interest in and a certain amount of control over the railway. this connection the only idea of limita- pay them in cash and demanded that tion will come in the definition re- the payment should be made by instalstricting the size of non-captal ships ments, spreading over a long period of ad the armaments these will carry. years. They also claim to retain the Except for the British presentation most important posts in the adminisof its case against the submarine in tration of the railway. Such an attempt plenary session of the Conference, to obtain a disguised form of control sible opportunity, the submarine case ing the restoration of Shantung

with disappointment and regret, the deem that it is time that the whole feeling was general that it cannot be question should be referred to the War Causes Unchanged closed, and that world opinion will Conference for consideration and decompel its reopening. At the same cision. At the same time we wish to the same power, namely France, which question until the railway is combalked the way to an agreement in pletely restored to China and that the same.

"Delegates of Shantung Province: Tang En Liang, Hsu Shu Jen; delegates of Shansi W. H. Chiao, J. C. Tsao; delegates of 26 organizations in Tientsin; P. C. Chang; delegates of Chinese Chamber of Commerce, work- as pressing as before, because Chinese League, P. H. Penn; dele- still alive. gates of Chinese Students' Committee on Washington Conference, C. C. Hsiang, C. Y. Tung, K. N. Nei, T. K. Ho, T. C. Woo; delegates of Shantung Students Association in the U.S. A.

Mr. Borah Sees Menace

Says, in Colonizing South America Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia -Two new dangers to the United tions would carry any effective guar- States are seen in the four-power Paantee against its abuse when the pinch cific treaty by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, leader of its Senate opponents.

destroy the Monroe Doctrine, Sena- cause all nations are not there. possible the colonization of Mexico or some South American country by less to prevent it.

"The four-nation agreement," declared Senator Borah, "impairs the effectiveness of the Monroe Doctrine. tion of auxiliary vessels, while, of and ultimately will completely destroy course, stress is laid on the fact that it. Its detrimental effect will not be noticeable at first, but this will gradu-

organization which will work out Monroe Doctrine does not cover the statement is the four-power treaty, question of colonization or immigra- which in itself proclaims the possithe frence may thus be assured."

as the french delegation at the session plans for the mobilization, at a modern plans for the mobilization, at a modern plans for the mobilization of colonization or immigration. There is nothing to prevention. tion. There is nothing to prevent Japan from colonizing in any American country, he holds, and the United States, being a party to the four-power treaty, would be powerless to intervene. Japan already having a foothold in Mexico, Senator Borah sees a danger of the Japanese Government strengthening that foothold in future years. In that event, the only policy open to the United States, Senator Borah points out, would be to seek to through diplomatic channels, dealing Conference progress yesterday. The directly with Japan. The United States, he declared, could not feel secure with the Japanese menace at its very doors.

"The United States," said Senator Borah, "would be in precisely the same the Hughes holiday program, and must position as was Great Britain under be fought out in the discussion of a nature of a formidable or reasonable

Senator Borah explained that if it ever became necessary for the United States Government to protest against Japanese colonization in the Western Hemisphere or any other act regarded as "undesirable," it could only be done inder the construction that the Monroe Doctrine is "essentially the law of self-defense."

The delicate situation as presented by the new Pacific treaty was ex-plained by Senator Borah in referring to the Magdalena Bay controversy. If the United States had been in alliance difficult for the United States to present an objection to any arrangement sought by Japan concerning Magdalena

A number of senators are inclined that the Pacific treaty would greatly handicap the United States in preventing Japanese colonization in Central situation is being studied by senawithin striking distance.

New (R.), Senator from Indians, one CHINA'S STAND of the close advisers of the President, indicated that not more than three or four Republican votes would be cast against ratification.

South American Attitude Total Disarmament Favored, Editor Asserts, by 22 Republics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office NEW YORK, New York-"The argument of national security is, in my opinion, nothing but a pretext to avoid complete proscription of armament and a superstitious adherence of men of the past to an ancient order of editor of "La Reforma Social," a Spanish monthly, who is in close touch with the people of South and Central in demanding total disarmament.

Just as long as naval armament or land armament exists, regardless of portion or proportion, there will exist the necessity for national security. real or imaginary, said Senor Lopez to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

'The day of liberty and of internawhich will be made at the earliest possible opportunity, the submarine case its sible opportunity the submarine case its sible opportunity. disarmament or limitation of peace. Total disarmament only is the solution of that problem.

"The Washington Conference seems reaffirm our conviction that there can to me to be an eclectic thing, a comican delegations are not sanguine that be no real settlement of the Shantung promise with the past. Senator Lodge and other members of the Conference are men of the past; they have not the depart from its policy of putting ob- the railway until China has complete spirit of tomorrow. Limitation of ownership, control and management of nothing for peace. In fact, it has done nothing new, nothing but what has European countries. From its own in war, especially in recognition of point of view the Conference is a success because it has reduced armament. but the possibilities of war are just threaten the foundation of civilizathe tion. ers' union, students' central union and conferees are retaining the instru-League of Nations Society in Britain, ments of war, even though in reduced Lone Liang; delegates of All-America quantities, and the causes of war are

"The Conference is wasting time over details. It is, in effect, an economic Conference and the four-power treaty is merely a consequence of the limitation of armament. I believe that armaments should have been eliminated altogether; then there would have been no need for that treaty. which was made because nations still distrust each other, and in reality New Treaty Would Aid Japan, He establishes a military alliance. not prevent nations from going to war.

No Half Way to Peace

"The conferees do not feel the current and torrent of public opinion. The people, I know, are for disarmament. But a conference like that, representing only a part of the peoples of the world, cannot agree on the abolition of the submarine or any Not only will the pact ultimately other instruments of warfare, just be-

"It was criminal, what they did to interrupt the work of the peace conference in Paris, just because some subordinated the interest of the world to the domestic discords of the United States. It was a mistake to think that public opinion was against peace and disarmament. It was for it. I cannot say that I expect much from this present Conference.

War is a crime and all the world is against it. War should be abolished. From that point of view the Conference is accomplishing nothing bility of war. The mere question of Advance Is Made the size of armaments is just a camouflage. There is no half-way to peace. Either peace exists or it does not exist. To establish peace it is necessary to give up arms. To retain arms is not to want peace.

Republics Want Disarmament "One cannot blame France for her attitude in the matter of land armament. She is perfectly right, for if ever any nation were really threatened it is France, who is menaced by Germany and Russia alike. The French Army saved civilization from the menace of Bolshevism in Europe. The moment France is disarmed Germany will invade her, for Germany hates France. Germany and Russia are not Japan went into China. Nothing in the members of the Conference. If they can go on building submarines what protest or objection could be made is France to do with her hands tied? She must have some weapon for emer-

"The complete abolition of armament would have taken the Conference only a few hours, but they are still battling with details, each country thinking only of its own security. The League of Nations could do nothing toward disarmament, because the United States refused to accept it. "The 22 Latin-American Republics

are for abolition of war. They are weak nations. They have no capital ships. Nothing would make them feel so secure as the abolition of armawith Japan at that time, he pointed ment. They now have no protection out, the situation would have been ex- against armament. If peace comes to tremely embarrassing to this govern- the world it will mean peace and ment. With Japan as an ally, he ex- prosperity to them, too, because they plained, it would have been very suffer from the quarrels of the larger nations. The Conference is to them now only an occasion for sorrow and sadness. If it would abolish instruments of warfare, it could whip Germany and Russia into line. Germany to hold to the view of Senator Borah is already disarmed and under the supervision of the Allies and will not be a menace when she sees that others are not a menace to her. A uniform or South America. This phase of the policy as to Russia should be adopted situation is being studied by sena-though not a compromise with the tors from the states bordering on Bolsheviki, who are the menace of Mexico, who naturally take alarm at the world. Bolshevism should be any mention of a Japanese menace crushed, eliminated forever, for it has nothing to give the world but disaster While Senate opposition to the treaty is undeniably strong, Harry S. ism among nations."

ON SUBMARINE

Dr. Tehyi Hsieh Says Country Morally, Economically, and Geographically Favors Wip-different organisations. ing Out of Undersea Warfare

Specially for The Christian Science Month BOSTON, Massachusetts-While an agreement to abolish or drastically reduce submarine tonnage does not affect the Chinese as supporters of a naval machine, China naturally stands things," says Sefior Jacinto Lonez, morally, economically and geographitools of undersea warfare and the outinternational conflict, declared Dr. American republics, and believes that Tehyi Heleh, managing director of the he voices their opinion and wishes Bureau of Chinese Labor and Trade Counselors, in an interview with representative of The Christian

Dr. Hsieh particularly stressed the of submarines maintained by a possi-bly hostile nation. Submarines might easily block the only open ports which stock. China has in the winter, he said, citing the ports of Shang-Hie-Kwan, Ta-Ku. "company unions" are claimed by the Tong-Ku, and Kiao-Chau Bay. It is, workers' unions to be dissolving as a arma- therefore, vital to China that some result of the strike is given in the ment will not solve the problem of effective regulation of submarines be statement by four men who formerly agreed upon, Dr. Hsieh asserted.

With regard to outlawing as a practice of civilized warfare Dr. Hsieh was bly" of Cudahy & Co., one of the Mg equally emphatic on the question of Five. chemical warfare. Japan, he said, has 47 indigo plants that can be turned ous rumors circulating in this city. to the manufacture of poison gas over said the statement signed by Henry night, while China has none. the coal mines which Japan seeks to control at the expense of China, he the undersigned have been working in added, would come the essentials to the plant of Cudahy & Co. and that we the manufacture of poison gases. In addition to these considerations, Dr. Hsieh declared, the Chinese constibeen done for hundreds of years in tutionally revolt at such a practice

Four-Power Treaty

Turning to the deliberations of the Washington Conference affecting the Far East, Dr. Hsieh said that, "on whole, the four-power agreement gives China the hope of a nine-power under standing of greater strength." He was inclined to the opinion that an agree ment with regards to the Far East to be effective, should also include Germany and Russia.
"America," Dr. Hsieh asserted, "has

already helped China out of the deep water. But unless Japan atones for what she has done in the past, any further agreement affecting China cannot be regarded as settling any moral issue. Mr. Mochi Kuzi, opposition leader of the Japanese Parliament, aroused opposition in Washington, even among the Japanese envoys, apeech maintaining that Japan must have south Manchuria and inner Mongolia. This would be like taking two colors out of the rainbow flag of to fix the time and terms of filing an China, like taking out the yellow stripe for Manchuria and the blue stripe for

"China seeks her own right to develop these territories. If Japan gains control it will be the slamming of the open door in the face of the United States. It was there that the open door policy was born. The nineteenth door policy was bold. century marked the remarkable detwentieth century will be signalized by the decision, which was rendered by Judge F. E. sia and the richest sections in all the total area of the two nations of immense potential wealth are Manchuria tain an action in bankruptcy. and Mongolia. The statement of the district court," said the opinion, "erred Japanese leader shows the true color in sustaining the sufficiency of the of the people of Japan

The Chinese feel, Dr. Hsieh said, that one stepping stone has been se curely laid from which it is possible to advance to future conferences. There possibly may be one in Peking, he said, for the wide-flung problems of the Far East scarcely have been attacked. With regard to Shantung. Dr. Hsieh asserted that unless it is settled definitively and once for all

it will never be settled. Pointing out that the change in the Chinese Cabinet is regarded in Washington circles as of considerable moment, Dr. Hsieh said that the new premier is a financier and a Cantonese brought up in Peking; able to comprehend the viewpoint of all China and to work toward the end of unity. He has evidenced a firm intention to be rid of the parasitic military burden on the government. There is to be no alteration of the foreign policy, the delegation to Washington is to receive firm support and the hope of a united China is bright.

"I am glad," Dr. Hsieh said in conclusion, "that China has not gotten all that she wants and asks. It is, perhaps, better to have something to strive for and work for, rather than to ecome sleek and satisfied with gain. China surely has work to do, for the could hardly be said that Kansas is goal of settlement has not been attained.

KANSAS FARMERS TO MEET Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas-J. C. Mohler, are three new high schools which ecretary of the Kansas Board of Ag- alone will cost nearly \$1,000,000. Comparator of the comparent of the compa

riculture, has issued a call to all the farm organizations in Kansas for a meeting in Topeka, January 10, to discuss farm marketing problems. The made to stabilize and standardize the marketing problems of the farmers have met with only partial success to the jeniousies and suspicions among

UNIONS SEE PACKERS HARD HIT BY STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Minois-Union forces in the packing Industry strike point to a notice by the Chicago Livestock Exfavor of the wiping out of the change printed in the Daily Drovers' Journal as showing that their walk-out has affected the plants at the than is admitted by the plant officials.

"Notice to shippers. Hold all livemoralized on cattle. Impossible to move them at any price. Many will strategic potentialities of a large fleet be held over without bids. Shippers should give the market an opportunity to react before sending in more

An example of the manner in which were picked for representatives of the workers in the Omaha "plant assem-

"Inasmuch as there have been vari-From R. Hartnett, Charles Crely, S. F. Wells, and T. F. Dunning, "to the effect that have been recruiting strikebreakers for the company, we wish to make the following statement:

"We have never worked in the plant of Cudahy & Co. since the strike has the fact that the next war would be one of chemicals and therefore

"We have not solicited any former employees of Cudahy & Co. to return to work. "We will further state that to the best of our knowledge and belief there is no conference board at this time

nor since the strike. COOPERATIVE SUIT

REOPENED ON APPEAL Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Illinois-Because of flaws in the bankruptcy petition, and also because Judge E. A. Evans in the United States District Court erred in appointing a receiver for the Cooperative Society of America before a full hearing was given the defendants, the United States Court of Appeals, in a decision handed down yesterday, granted a petition to review and revise. set aside the receivership proceedings,

and dismissed the complaint. Judge Evans was given permission

amended complaint. significance," said H. S. Blum. attorney for the petitioning stockholders, "other than stating that the language of our petition was faulty. have no effect on the ultimate outcome of the case, because we have been given leave to file an amended

petition. Samuel Alschuler and G. T. Page, that

KANSAS WOMEN PLAN MAGAZINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office TOPEKA, Kansas-Kansas women are to have a magazine of their own. Mrs. Lilla Day Monroe, one of the best-known women workers in the State, will be the editor and manager of the new publication, the first issue of which is expected early next month. There are many things which need to be done around the house which men do not have the time to look after. said Mrs. Monroe in the preliminary announcement of the Women's Jour-"These are things for women's and children's welfare. The men's press is a busy one and we are going to try and fill in some of the things strictly in the women's field."

KANSAS TO BUILD 28 NEW SCHOOLHOUSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas-While there may be depression in building elsewhere it feeling it, when it is announced that bond issues covering 28 new school buildings have just been registered with the state auditor. The 28 new schoolhouses will cost more than \$1,750,000. Included in the projects

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Through the window. Through the window Of the world, Over city, over lea, Down the river, flowing free Toward its meeting with the sea, I am looking Through the window Of the world.

"1 Fr. Or"

Numismatists have been gladdened by the news that a single gold franc has been struck as the monetary unit which is the basis of all financial transactions of the League of Nations. It is a piece of gold about one-third the size of an English farthing, with the inscription on one side, "S. des N. ciété des Nations)' 1921"; and on the other "I franc or." In American currency it is equal to 0.1925 dollar Apart from there being only one gold ranc, the remarkable thing about it is the shape, which is octagonal, and maybe it will act as a protest against the continued use of round coins. does not enable one, say, to tell the difference by feeling between a sixpence and and a half-sovereign.

Pierre Loti, Turk?

Jpon Pierre Loti, the French author of Eastern tales, has been conferred, according to newspaper reports, the becoming a "Citizen of It may be that Loti, who has long delighted in shocking Europe and America, will accept the any other of the Allies' late enemies, one would venture to say that he would make the wires burn, the cables dance and the air beat with his de-But becoming an "unspeakable will not be taken very seriously."

Australian Coins in Germany

tralian coins-apparently the booty of it would be one of his chief duties. the Wolf—are valueless in Germany. It appeared that there were shiny and are not accepted as legal tender round things that, placed upon the

Do Dogs Like the Movies? It has often been observed that dogs enjoy motor rides. Some of them, indeed, like the panorama provided by swiftly moving automobile so well that they make a decided fuss when their master or mistress chooses to leave them behind. This would make easier to agree with a writer in The Egyptian Mail who states in all seriousness his belief that dogs enjoy the motion pictures. He was sitting cinema recently, and he avers that a woman beside him held in he ap a small spaniel who gave every sign of interest in the play on the His belief was only strengthened, after the film had been running a large hat took a seat in front of the of the dog. the performance the spaniel moved his hat wearer moved her head, so as to keep a clear view of the screen. writer does not give the name of the film beyond stating that it was a Charlie Chaplin picture. Possibly "A Dog's Life"?

Birdcage Walk

It is always a pleasure to record 'he freely planted, but there is opportu-work was made with unusual alac-nity for improvement in some well-rity. known thoroughfares. Birdcage Walk They will be matched by anche row! of planes in the private gardens on came Victrola Jim

the other side of the road. A border of 12 feet of grass is being put down against the park railings for the pur-pose of breaking the width of the road that offends the sight at present. When this work is completed, Birdcage Walk will be one of the most at-tractive roads in the West End of Lon-

VICTROLA JIM

It was a curious name, and he had come by it by an extremely simple song, all about one Jack Horner, adprocess. He worked in the shop of dicted to the eating of pie with plums. Tsu-ming and part of his duties consisted in the selling of Victrola records or in exhibiting them for possible sale to the somewhat cosmopolitan clien-tele which, in some instances, required a shorter and more understandable neans of addressing the salesman than his given name of Shew Ninn.

Tsu-ming had for sale nearly everything in his shop that dwellers in the Chinese quarter were apt to buy now or at any future time. Shew Ninn had come there as salesman directly upon landing in this country. He had not started from China for the purpose of being a salesman in snyone's shop, but for the quite different purpose of entering an occidental school. The money had been supplied, back in by the children of the lower grades of the Ethical Culture School for their termined that this son of his only brother should have such advantages had never enjoyed.

However, the uncle combined tem-perament with financial security and even between the time of hidding the boy good-by on the crowded do Shanghai and the boy's landing in San Francisco, he had undergone a change of heart. Being a man of action he had cabled to Tsu-ming in Dovers Street, New York, to the terse effect that there would be no money for Shew Ninn's schooling and that therefore it would be well to put him to work without delay. This, then, was the message which greeted the somewhat bewildered Shew Ninn when he was brought to Tsu-ming from the trans-continental train at which he had been met by a messenger. Shew Ninn had received the word

with a certain unspoken misgiving, but his grief was not so profound as much a son of China and he had secretly shrunk from the establishment in the new world, the strangeness of contacts, even for sake of learning which he would have liked, moderately, to have. with, therefore, when the circumstances had been briefly explained to title, but if the rumor went abroad him, Shew Ninn slipped into the that he was in like high esteem with duties assigned to him in the dusky shop without undue confusion.

There had been one thing above all

others which had surprised Shew Minn in his new surroundings. In the shop, where the dimness of the light never is so fantastic a course that it fully revealed the entire stock, but where boxes which never appeared to be opened were piled tightly on other mysterious boxes, there was a thing the like of which Shew Ninn had never When the German raider Wolf seen. It appeared to be a box of cheap swooped down on Australia it picked up the steamer Matunga, on its way to New Guinea, with £2400 in silver pressed a little knob, began to whirl, for the newly captured German ter-whereupon strange squeaking sounds ritory. Specie on board other vessels issued from a long, horn-like arrangesunk by the Wolf brought the total ment which was also attached to the colnage in German hands up to £8000 box in some curious manner. The or £10,000. This paragraph of war working of this contrivance was a or £10,000. This paragraph of war working of this contrivance was a history is recalled by the efforts of a thing which Shew Ninn had mastered German firm to dispose of £8000 without great difficulty upon having it worth of Australian silver coin explained to him by Tsu-ming, who through a Dutch bank. As the Aus-added that to understand and manage

in England and as Australian banks whirling disk produced sounds which will have nothing to do with them, seemed to be regarded as the equivthe task of the German firm is not so alent of music. Sometimes the sounds easy as it might appear. Of course were quite sweet-women's voices

> Shew Ninn had not the instincts of a waster. So he set to work, inti-mating to Tsu-ming that he was in his hands and expected to serve him faithfully. Of course there was, first and last, a good deal which Tsu-ming expected him to do, for the shop did a varied and complex business, which included a minute post office department, banking in a small and complicated way, tailoring department and several other departments not so clearly defined. But there, was, and en for some time, one particular phase of the business which was Tsuming's particular abomination. He had acquired the pictrola, because it seemed to be something which the patrons of the shop desired. There was evidence that he could sell records if he had them to sell. Tsu-ming was a merchant, with a merchant's vision bout supplying demand. He bought the victrola and a presentable assort-ment of records. For the first few weeks thereafter he, with exceedingly ill grace, played the instrument when a customer required it of him and silently wrapped the records. But the last thing some of the young men of the neighborhood actually desired was to buy the records.

So when Shew Ninn appeared, slipplanting of trees in London. The city slipping along on soft-shod feet be-is famous for the unexpected corners hind the man who had met him at the in which they grow, and many a dull train. Tsu-ming saw a chance to get street is elieved by the sudden vision rid of the irksome task. If Shew Ninn of a tree in fine growth. The large had been penetrating he would have expanse of parks in the West End is realized that agreement to give him

From that day forward Tsu-ming now being transformed with an never laid a finger on the victrola. westminster down to Buckingham stowal of a gift he announced to Shew Palace, and is bounded on one side Ninn that, for the future, he would be private houses and gardens, and the custodian of the curious instruon the other by St. James's Park. Sev-ment. Shew Ninn wordlessly accepted eral years ago sycamores, limes and the trust, listening intently to exelms were planted along the riding planations of its workings, and if the original draft of the play, to be flourished, there was such a thing as sympathetic sure, but they submitted it to the had apparently discovered that Waland now the whole length of nearly a handling of the thing he achieved it, children, who commented and cor-pole's income from his place in the bimbi. quarter of a mile is represented by He constantly flicked at it with a six good trees. The authorities of the lightly oiled dust cloth and kept a conversation, until it met their exact- model of dignified good feeling. are now planting two rows of vigilant eye upon the exposed parts plane trees beside the riding track. of mechanism that they might never scenery, and the children, aided by cepted, when others in the like predictive eyed men, dealers and balliffs, and the plane does well in London, get out of order from lack of care. And, to the neighborhood, he be-

THE CHILDREN'S **CINDERELLA**

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor The apparently unending rows of children, fairies, court ladies and gentlemen, chorus and audience had at last all found their places and had waved vigorously to admiring relatives at the rear of the auditorium. The organ pealed forth sonorously, and hundreds of little voices burst into -or a plum-in it, about a pussy who went to London to call upon a and who, while there, combined gal-lantry with his favorite pastime, and other equally tuneful ditties.

Then the curtain went up-at least it would have gone up, had there been The scene was a kitchen with rows of shining copper utensils hanging on the walls at either side of the fireplace. In a ragged old green hearth. Her mother came in and gave a few orders; then came her two sisters who talked patronizingly to her about the ball the prince was to give that night. Yes, you have guessed it, it was "Cinderella," the play selected regular winter holiday festival. And they played it true to form. The unkind sisters prepared for the great Papy are Wall," which bring event; two youthful gentlemen, be-how nearer to the great Sir Robert ruffed as to neck and sleeves, did than any of Horace's later panegyrics

chose the cast themselves, and as each class learned all the lines, every star had plenty of understudies. And every child learned all of the dances in the symmasium classes and all of the songs in the twice-a-week choral classes. They write the words of their songs and, as a rule, write or adapt.

Then, too, there are notebooks of least of the class of the class of the class of the class of the classes. They write the words of their songs and, as a rule, write or adapt.

Then, too, there are notebooks of least of the class of the c classes. They write the words of their loss?"
songs and, as a rule, write or adapt the music. The festival is theirs.
Every one of the 789 children in the tours f

which prevails in this school.

WALPOLE'S LETTERS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor We should all treasure a Johnson relic the more for its having been in the possession of James Boswell, and the fact that the Walpole MSS. in possession of Sir Wathen Waller, and now to be sold, were bequeathed by Walpole's Anna Damer, the only child of his friends, Field-Marshal Conway and Lady Ailesbury, to the present Baronet's aucestor of the same name adds greatly to their interest.

First in date, and perhaps in charm, come the two childish letters of 1725 to "dear Mama," "dear mamy" beginning in time-honored fashion, "I hop you are wall," "I hope you and how nearer to the great Sir Robert

brawn for The Christian Science Monitor from an old print

Horace Walpole

their unsatisfactory best to adjust on his distinguished father. puffs and curls to the two bobbed No one can avoid beginning a de-heads, and away they went. Then scription of the Waller papers with and the clear blue of the October sky. were quite sweet—women's voices and did everything the old tale called go into the details of the correspond-roads the space is packed with brakes for. Cinderella obediently brought the space is packed with brakes and motors, with blue and scarlet mice and rats and lizards and pumpkin new books and the collecting of an-wagons, and carriages and carts whose possible also that they may be accommensely pleased the more sophiscepted in payment for Australian goods.

Do Dogs Like the Movies sible to stop their circulation. It is clatter and roar and scratching which demanded, put them in the fireplace tiquities; or the charming character occupants have abandoned them for like her godmother.

on the walls.

ourse the prince came around to the kitchen with it in the next act, and the cruel sisters, who could not even with echless, and Cinderella went off with the prince to the next act's court scene. Here it was that the bakers suddenly appeared from the audience bearing aloft huge platters of the food which the king had loudly demanded. They danced about with a wonderful pie and sang.

The pumpkin pie we bring, bring, bring, It's fit for either queen or king, With yellow top and piping hot. Its makers' praise we'll sing.

Then Cinderella and the prince and gentlemen and the fairies and it all ended just as all the two hundred and seventy-four or so versions of the old tale agree that it should.

The festival class of older folks wrote Waller papers. ing approval.

came the fairy godmother, all white these childish letters; the difficulty is all around on the outskirts of the and glittering. She waved her wand to decide how to go on. Are we to great piazza and in the converging gorgeous pumpkin-colored coach im- about his visit to Melbury, which dreds of oxen are drawn up, majestic are on show, simplicity is the foreaginable. Her ragged old frock fell made him call his dear Strawberry cream or cinnamon-colored creatures, most feature. His knowledge is prooff from Cinderella herself and she "hovel and cottage," tell it "that it some of them decked out with red or foundest when treating the costumes stepped in, all white and glittering was not worthy of standing in the gold tassels, or wearing scarlet sashes and customs of the eighteenth century, housekeeper's room at Melbury," and around their ample waists. Here, too, The lights went down. Bigger boys "mortify the Thames, that used to are delightful little calves, with in- him that he cannot escape the "air" came in and, in the twinkling of an fancy itself the only water in the nocent eyes and moist, nuzzling noses: eye-one must tell the tale true to world, with asking for its cascades and donkeys of all sizes and ages and form, as well—the walls became more and telling it how paltry it looked colors, and horses of every breed and stately as upper sections appeared without the ruins of a castle on Richfrom the rear, the fireplace vanished mond Hill"? Or shall we echo the and in its stead appeared a gorgeous singularly appropriate hope that "Nocrimson throne flanked by beautiful vember will make the ocean too cold torches, and tall spears and lances to hold navies—and then, that the replaced the copper pots and kettles rest of the winter may restore peace." which we find in a letter to Lady where Fairies came in, little white and sil-ver fairies, and danced. The play pro-1779; or quote that pleasant letter hold utensils, cheap necklaces and ceeded. Cinderella went home on to her husband Conway in which he trinkets, boots, alarm clocks, cutlery, English scenographic art goes with time from the first ball, curled up on describes how the coachman drove the hearth and listened sleepily to her over a post in a dark, narrow lane;" sisters' tales of the beautiful unknown or dwell on his dignified vindication princess. But the next night! The of his relations with Chatterton to clock struck and Cinderella fled, drop-ping a crystal slipper as she ran. Of ranked as his enemy, when I had tried to advise him as a friend"; or praise his quite admirable letter to the same learned friend, recommendthe aid of scissors get it on, were ing the son of a master chimney sweep, who was going up to Trinity the son of "one of the best and most

respectable men upon earth. . It is difficult to say whether Walpoie more admirable as the patron of the master-sweep and his son or as the correspondent of the mahwayman who robbed him and his footman on the Bayswater Road and subsequently wrote to apologize for the latter theft undertaking to return the footman's property if Walpole would send a mesenger to such and such a place, the highwayman relying on his honor not to inform the authorities of the rendezvous. The messenger went, the property was duly returned, and the corre-

His letter to Lord Lansdowne, who children, who commented and corpole's income from his place in the bimbl..., There are groups of towns-rected and changed it, particularly the Exchequer was much diminished, is a folk who have come for the outing. The art class made the should have blushed to have been ex- cameras in hand. There are keen-

hree Ladies Waldegrave.

From 1725 to 1793-what an age poems. Swift was born before the publication of "Paradise Lost"; Words-Stevenson; and Walpole's letters are the sacramental shaking, one of them, great collection pass unbroken hands that may guard it as a precious heritage and care the more for Walpole's papers that they were left, a precious legacy to his "dear child," Anna Damer.

THE FAIR OF THE **IMPRUNETA**

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

which assembles peasants and dealers from all the country for miles around the Impruneta Fair. The Fair of the Imprunets is one of the oldest and most celebrated in Tusrany, and a well-known engraving by Jacques Callot still witnesses to its importance even in such olden days, and to the immense concourse of people who gathered to it. And so it is today. Approach the village from any gested becomes the traffic, the more some stately ox or dapper little donthe great open square.

out earthenware jars and vases, and every shape and size. But for the of the moment. precedence of everything else, and one can hardly imagine a more animated

of fowls and geese and ducks. On the lower part of the piazza many booths of varied merchandise have sprung up like mushrooms hold utensils, cheap necklaces and toys, and nondescript articles of every out saying. His economy in the kind are offered for sale, while of Beggar's Opera" designs is amazing. course stalls abound for brigidini, wherein several scenes can be con that peculiar, aniseed-flavored wafer structed from one; and this has set which is characteristic of every Tus- a standard which managers seek to can fair or festivity, and which con- retain. It may mean the end of the sists of a thin biscuit cooked by being meaningless spectacular extravagance pressed between the two ends of a which has disgraced the English stage pair of red-hot iron tongs.

are established and trestle tables are crystallization of the romance he is set up for the benefit of those who lost in, translated in terms of the wish to eat with more ceremony than utmost practicability, presenting the the neighboring hillside affords. In very essence of the thing to the oband out of the crowd the itinerant server, leaving something for his peddlers make their way, with bunches own imagination. of brilliantly tinted balloons waving above them in the sunshine, or straw- while he was of such inestimable covered frames stuck with gay paper flags and pinwheels, or carrying trays would have been lost in America or of pink or green or white peppermint sticks, or cheap toys round which the children gather as flies to a honey pot. And then the crowds assembled!

All the peasants for miles around are there, decked out in their best, gay and garrulous, chattering, examining and discussing the live stock, arguing The children themselves did it all. spondence is preserved among the over prices, greeting each other boi-"I and here and there parties of tourists,

according to a member of the faculty and antiquities; a singularly interestant who believes that these festivals play an important part in the building up of the fine team work and cooperation of the fine team work and cooperation of the suggestion of the suggestion that will be the current of the suggestion that will be the current of the suggestion that the current of the suggestion of the suggestion that the current of the suggestion of inator of the suggestion that Boswell known as a sensali, whose mission it snow hushed the whir of automobiles ought to publish something in order is to direct the transaction, and baland busses along Riverside Drive. to show the Corsicans in a proper ance and adjust the price demanded light; and so was ultimately responsitioned and the offer made until he has struck with ermine and vines on the great ble for the "Dialogue between a Green a medium and brought the contract-Goose and a Hero," as Gray called the ing parties to terms. Then, taking a tracery under their frost film. All the book on Corsica; and the receipts from hand of each, he joins them together, Sir Joshua proving that he was paid and, when they shake with one an-£300, not £800, as is commonly stated, other warmly, it is understood that for the picture of Horace's nieces, the sall receives a fee for his services.

conceding takes place as a prelude, and it is comical to watch a sensali when, at the moment when he has got recognizing a set-back, but refusing the whiteness. to admit a defeat, once mere begins to pour forth honied words and a sense of soft, muffled seclusion. One plausible arguments, to urge a little felt it also in the snowy streets, in further concession from the one side, spite of the motor cars whirring along little more boldness from the other, the Drive. And it was a jolly, friendly until at last the bargain is made.

Of course the whole proceedings are followed eagerly by a throng of bystanders, who although quite concerned, are usually full of par-tisanship, and join in with approving ejaculations or disparaging remarks. Every year, for three days in Octo- But then the bargaining is, naturally, ber, the village of Impruneta, away all part of the day's business and to the south of Florence, awakens from pleasure, all part of that comedy of its usual drowsy existence and be- men and manners which, though outcomes a center of palpitating activities ward customs and costumes may vary on the occasion of the annual fair, with the centuries, is still played annually upon the swarming stage of

LOVAT FRASER

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor The exhibition of selected works of Lovat Fraser at the Leicester point of the compass upon those three Galleries, London, contains a huge days, and, while still far distant, one number of drawings which are only a will see by the unwonted stir upon the part of a great mass of work by country roads that something unusual this prodigious worker. They coms afoot, will note that all the varied prise book illustrations, costume detraffic-carriages and carts and mo- signs for the stage, poster designs, tors, herds of cattle, droves of horses, designs for scenery and working peddlers and hawkers of all kinds, are models. The work which best explains all converging toward one point. The the feelings aroused by the show is nearer one approaches, the more con- animation. It is gay, bright, and betrays the real joy of the artist in his tightly packed the roads, as the whole work. Nothing is vulgar or prosaic, concourse, in vehicles, on foot, on bicycles, loaded with wares for sale, brought a breath of fresh air into the dragging some reluctant pig or leading prosaic and matter-of-fact trade advertisements and printers' tailpieces. key, or merely attending the fair as a thereby exercising what will be no pleasant outing, moves jostling for-doubt a permanent influence on the ward and pours down the hillside into printing craft in England. The design for broad-sheets and chap books show Impruneta is a quiet old village that cheapness of production can cerset among the hills, and chiefly re- tainly be combined with beauty, and nowned for its potteries, which turn the public demand for things of this nature is one of the reassuring signs

three days in October the fair takes ing life had only recently been obvious Lovat Fraser's real goal in his workto him. His ambition was to become a stage manager, and he had set out to learn the art and craft of designing for the stage as a first step in this direction. His work in "The Beggar's Opera" has made him world famous. Apart from this he had done the "Children's Tales" for Mlle, Karsarfoundest when treating the costumes and so fundamental is this a part of of this period when designing for works such as "The Birds" of Aristophanes and "Macbeth."

Much has been said of Lova

Fraser's ability to reflect the taste of

the periods he designed in, but in the long run it will be seen that he might have been an eighteenth century prung up like mushrooms, artist giving impressions of periods bright-colored scarves and before him, always tinged with the aspect of his own time. But that he was a great force in the contemporary for so long. In all these stage de-In an adjacent square cooking stalls signs of Lovat Fraser's exists work of his one is convinced that value and influence in England he Germany where the art of stagecraft is so far advanced and developed. Everything Lovat Fraser did bore a personal stamp, here and there showing influences of Gordon Craig and James Pryde.

His beginning was brilliant and this exhibition proves that he undoubtedly would have gone very far indeed, and sterously, parting with jokes and very probably confounded those who laughter, hovering over the stalls to today praise him for qualities he select little gifts for the donne and would have been the first to see were not conducive to the highest development of stagecraft. Some very beau tiful little water color drawings of cottages and "Ivy Church, Romney Marsh," show him to possess a right sense of the use of the medium, and costumes and properties. The chil-benefit of the augmentation of the with hagglir; and bargaining, and an ability to invest such scenes with dren of the grades giving the play public expense—was it just to profit tumultuous with the plunging of horses exquisite charm and poetry.

the music. The festival is theirs.

Every one of the 789 children in the school has a part in some one of the four festivals given during the year, according to a member of the faculty who halieves that these festivals are notebooks of new owners.

But before any such purchase takes under the close gray sky and walls place there is always a vast deal of distinguished men; notes on pictures according to a member of the faculty who halieves that these festival and antiquities; a singularly interest—one man wishes to sell an ox and deal of shrilly, and the river itself flowed

The trees in the park were loaded park shrubs were feathery white, and humps of weeds and tufts of graskes became lovely bits of fragile design.

Not many people were in the park, but those one met beamed in a de-But seldom at the first attempt does lighted fashion, as if walking in a these documents cover! When the he reach this happy consummation. snowstorm were a new sort of the same shiften and shiften played and shouted on a snowstorm were a new sort of game had not yet appeared; when the last, and protesting, of withdrawing and children played and shouted on a Wordsworth had published his earliest conceding takes place as a prejude, terrace under great oak trees. Pet terrace under great oak trees. Pet dogs, led out for an airing, frisked about wonderingly. Squirrels peered worth's life touched that of R. L. his client's bands firmly together for from snow-covered nests or ran along branches, shaking down fresh showers in a sense the link between three censuddenly perceiving a hitherto unof snow. In sheltered nooks beside
suries of English literature. May this
argued point, breaks loose, and begins the great walls sparrows cheeped and into to protest afresh, while the sensuli, fluttered. Red berries gleamed through

Through the whole park there was seclusion, a subduing of blatant outlines, a cool, white-curtained calm. It enfolded the statues and fountains with a new dignity and aloofness. It crusted stairs and pedestals and the picked out the jutting roofs of apartment houses and gave the prosaic green busses a hint of country charm. Without apparent reason, one was reminded of careening old stage coaches and their trips through winter hills and valleys. One recalled sleigh-ing parties and coasting days at ol. One remembered snow-clad meadows and roadways and ice-covered ponds and quiet forests where the clean whiteness was sprinkled with tracks of tiny feet. For this first snowfall of the season came with a lofty dominance that made even the garish city seem quelled and withdrawn. Over the fools, the streets, the parkways, fell the white mantle, and for a little while everything was





Speaking of courtesies -

Mail Order Service is so organized that orders received by mail are filled for immediate shipment.

When you are hungry, the restaurant, which occupies the entire Fourth Avenue side of the Eighth Gallery of the New Building will be ready to serve you. Breakfast uptil eleven, luncheon from eleven until two-thirty, light refreshments until five.

A second restaurant is maintained in the Down-Stairs Store, New Building.

Rest Rooms are many. On the Mezzanine Floor of the New Building is a comfortable writing room with desks and easy chairs, with lavatory adjoining. Rest rooms, for women are also on the First and Third Floors of the Old Building. On the Eighth Gallery of the New Building. adjoining the Restaurant, is a luxurious rest room for men and women, with good music and an art gallery immediately at hand.

(To be concluded)

Beautiful Suits, Coats, Hats Lovely Blouses, Dresces, Skirts



FARMERS' BUREAU

Leaders and Capitalists Is justice." Unfounded, It Is Asserted WOMEN ASK MOVE TO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois-To clear up any doubt as to the position of the American Farm Bureau Federation that may have been caused by the sensational Senator from Wisconsin, that railroad, meeting obtained from some farm leaders an agreement not to push efforts to repeal the guaranty section of the Transportation Act, J. R. Heward, president of the federation, told here yesterday just what happened at the meeting and at simi-

lar meetings preceding it. All the matters taken up at these conferences have been freely discussed in open meetings of the federation of any secrecy or collusion is for women's work was also asked for women's work was also asked for "Mrs. Frank Harris of Tremont, repsomething else," he declared. Hereaiter, it was stated that the farm bureau will refuse to participate any meeting with anybody unless the press is admitted to give it full pub-

Rail Valuation Needed

Speaking of one of the earlier meetings, Mr. Howard said that in answer to a plea by the railroads that any reduction in rates would mean bankruptcy, he told them:

"My farm is worth exactly what it will bring on the market, the price being determined by the returns it ture. That is just what every other business in the country is worth. It just what your railroads are worth. It is no worse for you to go AMENDEDCHILDLABOR the hotel management is said to into bankruptcy than for the farmers

would be a good thing if a number of the leading railroads did go into receivership in order to find out what your property is worth. I can think of no fairer way to de-

go through bankruptcy."
go through bankruptcy." Mr. Howard show signs of making reductions and play fair with the public the American Farm Bureau Federation was go-ing to put on a nation-wide petition pany in its action against J. W.

Railroads Were Opposed

Referring to the meeting of Decem-

port of all interests in the killing of returnable January 5, 1922. Capper bill, which bill repeals

farmers would have to oppose any children from its employ. The secsuch motion. Finally the conference ond case was that of the Vivian Knitagreed to withdraw the objection to ting Mills, which secured an injunc-the repeal of the guaranty clauses tion to keep from paying the tax levied and that the authority of the state for an alleged violation of the child commissions as we requested should labor law. These two cases are now be maintained.

Farmers Warned

Wiscondn, in a formal statement issued on Tuesday, charged that high railroad . ficials and representatives of the coal, steel and lumber interests at a secret meeting held in Washington on December 9, attempted to obtain

represented in Washington that would Legion units from the tax.

shackle them in combination with That part of the revenue law aprailroad executives and with the great plying to the Legion reads as fol-combinations and trusts of the counlows: "No taxes shall be levied try," the Wisconsin Senator further under this title in respect to any adcharged that the "great special inter- missions all the proceeds of which ests" at the December 9 meeting were inure exclusively to the benefit of successful in obtaining the consent of religious, educational or charitable incertain of the farm representatives to stitutions, societies or organizations

VIOLATION OF BOARD RULINGS ALLEGED holder or individual."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York-Charges of wages for its shopmen are made by from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless of the United Brotherhoods of BERLIN, Germany (Walness of Way employees) had faith on the part of the Erie Railroad in requesting a further cut of Maintenance of Way employees. Union Communists in the Essen area are ex- law, in addition to limiting the number representatives have been appointed ploiting to the utmost the present of prescriptions a physician may issue. to appear before the Labor Board on grave discontent among the railway- also December 19. They intend not only men, to oppose the reduction, but also to propaganda partial strikes have been a time.

demand restoration of the old rate, declared at various local railway stafor failure on the part of the road to tions in West Germany,
the constitutionality of the law in the
comply with the terms of the previous According to the Socialist newsfederal courts on the ground that it is

of the locals of the Erie Railroad, ent crisis as exceedingly grave, and says: "The Erie has broken faith with urges the government to make con- that the wine and whisky used for Board. Las July the men accepted a cut on a specific agreement that, no further reductions would be made. The road made a further reduction, but the board denied this right and ordered them to pay all back wages. This has not been done, and now the road wants authority to make the re-

MERS' BUREAU

other avoidance of the mandate of the DENIES CHARGES

Labor Board, making men work only three days r week, thus violating another board ruling that no less than a six day week will be permitted.

Senator La Follette's Allegation the scale which was in operation prior of Collusion Between Farm to July 1, and everything will be done to see that the Erie men obtain

SOLVE RURAL PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois-Farm women of this State are to be represented on a larger scale than ever before in the charges of Robert M. La Follette (R.), activities of the county farm bureaux and the Illinois Agricultural Associafarm bureaux

"It has been recommended by a committee of farm women," said the Illinois association in an announcement, representing 25 states, that a lodging and tips keeps women's wagespecial national department be created for the purpose of solving rural home es and that a women be placed

resented Illinois farm women on this committee. She has long been an active member of the Tasewell County Farm Bureau and the Illinois Agricultural Association.

"Sixty-eight women from the extension division of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, met with the special women's farm bureau com- ployees. mittee and offered their services in furthering the work of women in the

farm bureau.
"It is also the plan of the women's committee to facilitate the contact of the woman on the farm with the Dewill bring plus its investment fea- partment of Agriculture and its spe-'cial branches relating to household

Special to The Christian Science Monitor GREENSBORO, North Carolina -James E. Boyd of Greensboro, United States District Court Judge, has held that tips average, acording to hotel unconstitutional, for the third consection of the constitutional, for the third consection of the cons utive time, the amended act of the as the highest taily average in any "that if they did not at once United States Congress regulating city studied. Where there are no ministran League residing in Sanborn child labor. His latest opinion was mum wage commissions to regulate the County, South Dakota, have formurendered recently in giving judgment

revenue for North Carolina. The Drexel Furniture Company was suing for the recovery of approxiber 9 in Washington, which Senator mately \$6000 paid in taxes for an La Follette dealt with, Mr. Howard alleged violation of the child labor law. The contention of the plaintiff The meeting was in progress when company that the act was unconsti-1 arrived, General Atterbury, of the tutional was upheld by Judge Boyd. Pennsylvania Railroad, at that time A writ of error was grented and the being on the floor delivering remarks case sent to the United States Supreme which in substance demanded the sup- Court for review. The writ was made

Bailey, former collector of internal

The first of the other two cases in Section 15-A and gives practically un- which Judge Boyd declared the fedlimited power to the state commis- eral act unconstitutional was that of sions Following Mr. Atterbury's talk Johnstone versus Atherton Mill, where motion was made that the conferthe plaintiff Johnstone asked for an ence oppose the Capper bill. injunction keeping the defendant tex-"At that time I told them that the tile company from discharging six pending in the Supreme Court for final adjudication.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia LEGION UNITS, EXEMPT FROM AMUSEMENT TAX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS. Indiana - Announcement has been made by the from representatives of farmers' or- national headquarters of the Amerigan'zations an agreement to cease agi- can Legion that Legion posts and units tation for repeal of the section of the of the Legion auxiliary are exempt transportation act relating to railroad from the payment of amusement taxes valuation and for restoration of state on entertainments by the terms of the Revenue Act recently signed by Presi-Advising the farmers of the country "to beware of the leadership in mittee of the Legion has for some any of the great farm organizations time advocated the exemption of the

> any post of the American Legion, or the women's auxiliary units thereof, if no part of such proceeds inures to the benefit of any private stock-

GERMAN COMMUNISTS **EXPLOIT DISCONTENT**

paper, "Vorwarts," the German rail- in direct contravention to the Eight-Jerome D. Hunt, general chairman way workers' union regards the pres-ent crisis as exceedingly grave, and ment restricts only beverage liquors; cessions to the workers in the matter would cost the country milliards of Willis-Campbell law is "unreasonable,

PEA COAL PRICE REDUCED

BOSTON, Massachusetts - The Metropolitan Coal Company has reduced being notified that their wages would the retail price of pea coal from \$13 to be reduced from 20 to 221/2 per cent \$10.50 a ton, and other retail compa-The farming out of contracts for nies in Boston are quoting the same Weaving Company, silk manufactur-

The National Consumers League KANSAS SHIPMENTS Condemns Tipping and the Living-In System of Payment Prevalent in Most Hotels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

dustry.

Miss Dawson finds that the supplementing of cash wages by board and roads. ences in earnings between different

with the whim, of the guest and they add to the dissatisfaction of the employee. Constant complaints as to the quality and quantity of food furnished, and as to the way it is served. add to the dissatisfaction of the em-

The report holds that there is no way to make the living-in system tolerable, unless minimum wage commissions fix a definite value for food and lodging. When help lives in the hotel, it is easy to hold them for extra shifts, for night work and for, the seven-day week, and these have been common practices. Dormitory living under rules and regulations made by LAW RULED INVALID to deprive them of independence and the benefits of family life.

Miss Dawson says that tips are too variable to be allowed to figure in just wage rates. A recent government report on hotel employees' wages shows mum wage commissions to regulate the league believes that the living-in system must be abolished through the coeperation of hotel patrons.

conventions where the welfare of women hotel workers is protected by law and where the statutory eight-hour day, 48-hour week and one day of rest in seven are enforced and the women quarters before decisions are made quarters

Local consumers' leagues are urged to establish white lists of hotels which ernment." observe the league standards so that standards

range the employees time, but that officers were recently defeated in a redoes not make inordinate hours of call election, the resolutions say:

work necessary. The hotels of Califor—
"We congratulate the 'iron legion' hours a day or 48 hours a week.

Mississippi, five states, the only ones which constitutes a noble victory." which regulate hours, have a ten-hour

hours to 48 a week. "Four only among all the states require one day of rest in seven. Why this pitiful showing? Continuous work is known to be particularly fatiguing. In large hotels a day off once a week can easly be scheduled; in country hotels women can always be found to the lack of legal protection where it

TEST OF PRESCRIPTION LAW IN PREPARATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office SAN FRANCISCO, California-An attack on the Willis-Campbell law, every three months, is to be made here by the California Wine Growers Association, according to announcement by Theodore Bell, attorney for the association. The planned attack, in support of which very few physicians BERLIN. Germany (Wednesday) - have appeared, is along new lines. The restricts his prescription to one through extremists' quart of wine or one pint of liquor at

Bell amounces that he will attack medicinal purposes does not come under its direct meaning, and that the arbitrary and unconstitutional."

SILK WEAVERS QUIT WORK

PAWTUCKET. Rhode Island-On ers, quit work yesterday. Later they 3500 miles of roads.

WOMEN WORKERS

held a meeting at which it was decided to ask for a conference with Manager Ott who replied to their request that their jobs awaited them at the reduced wage. They voted to stay out until the order was rescinded.

ARE CREATEST EVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office TOPEKA, Kansas-For four consecutive months Kansas has broken all its records in the shipment of all NEW YORK. New York-Mary W. kinds of goods. The Public Utilities Dawson, research secretary of the Commission has just compiled the car National Consumers League, in a re- loading reports of all the railroads for port on the hotel industry, condemns July, August, September and October the tipping system and the living-in for the past four years and it was Thompson, chief arbitrator in the system by which women hotel workers found that the total loading far ex- Rochester shoe wage arbitration, in and the Illinois Agricultural Association as a result of plans now being made for a department of women in payment for wages, as responsible for the American Farm Bureau Federalow wages, long hours, extra shifts ton, the national organization of state. tion, the national organization of state and the seven-day week in that in- no car shortage in Kansas this year, these two things are in absolute harrapidly as they were offered to the

> There was an increase of more than of 160 per cent in grain products loadings this year and 50 per cent increase over any previous year. Kansas is the second state in milling in the country. A year ago many mills were shut down because of the un-This year every mill has been operat-

> ing full time throughout the season. The only decrease in car loadings in the four months has been on hay and coal. The hay shows a 20 per cent decrease and coal 16 per cent. There has been comparatively little market for hay and the coal market has not been at all satisfactory, the mines averaging only two days a week since last April, due largely to the than the coal costs

NONPARTISAN LEAGUE HAS NEW BANK PLAN

from its Western News Office

County, South Dakota, have formuallowance for food and clothing, the lated a new plan for a national banking system. The plan was incor- The decision rendered provided for a porated in the resolutions drawn up 10 per cent reduction of wages, except The league is campaigning to induce at the Sanborn County league's pro- in the \$12 minimum wage in the fitting while at the Davenport hotel, Spok national organizations to hold their posal meeting, held at Woonsocket, room. It also contained the following gave out the information that South Dakota.

According to the resolutions the league demands "a government banking system which will supply banking service free of charge or at the actual workers are paid a living wage. Lo- cost of banking, and not for private cal committees of national organiza- profit, just as the people are now suptions are urged to inspect the help's plied with postal service. This would to mean that the interest to the people establish national convention head- would be but 2 per cent, which is amleave a margin of profit for the gov-

In addition the resolutions state that the public may discriminate in favor the league favored the immediate putting into effect the recommendaof those hotels which live up to those withdrawal of all articles of food and tions for improvements in methods and clothing from the hands of the monop-"Hotels give continuous service," olists. Discussing the league situasays the report. "It is difficult to artion in North Dakota, where the league by the union, and at the present time

nia are well run and, by law, no of North Dakota upon the gallant fight sults are satisfactory, by the developwoman can work more than eight waged in the recent recall election ment of scientific methods of manageagainst the combined special privilege ment, and a wage adjustment based "Hours of women workers in hotels power of the land. We felicitate them on job analysis and time study."

are legally regulated in 20 of the 22 upon the fact that though they lost "The board was particularly imtemporarily three state officials pressed with the ev states have an eight-hour day; one, indorsement of the league program by hours; and four, 10 hours. East of the secutive time in a state-wide election,

day. Massachusetts, however, limits UNION TO ENJOIN LAW OF INDUSTRIAL COURT

ial to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office, INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana-The Kan-

sas industrial court law is in no way come in by the day to substitute. Why the United Mine Workers of America ing that both have their place accordand Alexander Howat, deposed president of the Kansas miners, says a statement issued to the membership into facts and the substitution of facts of the union by the executive board. Appended to the statement was a letter from John T. Clarkson of Albia. lowa, special counsel for the union, saying that suit to enjoin the enforce ment of the industrial court law will be filed soon on behalf of the international union. Action against the which restricts physicians to the issu- law will be taken on the ground that nce of 100 prescriptions for liquor it violates the Kansas and the federal constitutions by attempting to cmpower a court to fix wages and working conditions, and by making inno-cent acts a criminal conspiracy.

The statement issued by the execua contract obligation.

INDIANA PROPOSES 125 MILES OF ROADBED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana - The Indiana State Highway Commission conons says that since its organization 600 weavers employed by the Royal the State about 700 miles of that type compulsion of the individual grasped

ROCHESTER SHOE WAGE ARBITRATION | law of State and nation. "The defendant's contract with a number of steamship companies and

They Are Making Survey to

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York-"For the development of industry, two factors are essential, first, increase in pro duction per man, and second, har-monious relations," said Sanford E.

or previously, and the result has been mony with each other, that scientific that the Kansas products moved as development works for the benefit both of the employer and the em-The worker must give up entirely the policy of limiting produclow, and that this method of compen- 100 per cent in the grain loadings this tion, restricting apprentices, and unsation leads to considerable differ year over the same period of a year fair trade rules; but in order that he ago and an increase of 80 per cent can do this, it is even more essential over any other year. This may be due that the manufacturer develop methworkers and between hotels with to the fact that ample cars were alparons of varying degrees of spending ability.

Over any other year. This may be due to that the manufacturer development odds which will give the worker a ways available for grain shipments fair day's work and will eliminate delays, due both to poor control and improvements and the manufacturer development. proper issuing of material and appreciate whole-heartedly the work er's standpoint in aiming to better his condition and increase his carnings."

This arbitration arose out of the request of the shoe manufacturers of the stable markets and the car shortage. Rochester Association for a reduction for presentation in the National Con- congratulations to our organizations of wages and prices paid for labor, gress, appropriating about \$10,000,000, the country over. With 1922, at the amounting to 25 per cent, under the United Shoe Workers of America, Joint Council No. 6. Mr. Thompson was selected as neutral chairman, as an inworkers, in preference to a judge or guages shall be taught—English ports that it has been possible to other member of the legal fraternity. French, Italian, German and Japa- secure a number of convictions almost to insure a fuller investigation of the nese, in addition to Spanish—and to unheard of in the State. facts. To insure this result, the arbi- which students from other countries fortunate in having high type judges use of fuel oil at much lower figures trators departed from legal procedure

by calling for additional witnesses promote commercial relationships getting good fines and sentences," he and data other than those presented to them, obtained tabulations of though commercial and business trainwages, prices paid for material, and finally made an examination of the the new university. books of the manufacturers.

"In the arbitration proceedings," said GREAT NORTHERN Mr. Thompson, "the workers presented MITCHELL. South Dakota—Members of the Farmers National Nonpara plan designed to lead up to the elimination of waste in manufacture through scientific methods and the adjustment of wages on a scientific basis involving job analysis and time study.

Council shall agree upon an industrial engineer, who will make a brief sur-city trackage and main line facilities, vey of the plants, to occupy not more \$250,000 for double tracking the main than one month, for the purpose of line between Downs and Lamona, a outlining a plan for procedure and for preparing a way in each factory for an \$1,250,000 for double tracks from Sumequitable adjustment of piece and wage mit, Montana, east to Browning. on would be but 2 per cent, which is ample to cover all cost of banking and for other plans aiming at cost reduc- \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000 for new rolltion; this to be followed immediately ing stock. by the organization of joint adminis trative and technical machinery for

tions for improvements in methods and job analysis as outlined by the survey. the manufacturers and the union are considering the proposition of making the survey, to be followed, if the re-

five of the 26 states east of the Misthrough the overconfidence of the the officers of the union in advocating sissippi. West of the Mississippi nine league leaders, they still secured the treatment by scientific methods. They eight and' a half hours: six, nine a decisive majority for the eighth con- for ultimately higher wages and the obtaining of greater share in the management of plants. But it is becoming more and more recognized by manufacturers who have given the practical thought to these matters that this is an inevitable and, in fact. a legitimate tendency. Whether or not these accomplishments can best be reached through unions or by local organizations of employees in individual shops, it is not proposed to disinvolved in the controversy between cuss, although it is the general feeling to conditions. If, however, there can be fostered the spirit of inquiring

> further, if disputes can be prevented by the study of facts, we will have were striving," he said. progressed a long step forward." LABOR UNION POLICY ARRAIGNED BY COURT

for opinions in settling disputes. nay,

shoremen's Association from interfertive board sets forth that the con-troversy with the Kansas miners has New York, who bolted from the Longcentered around the fulfillment of a shoremen's Association during a concentract with operators and that the troversy last year, was signed yestersuspension of the Kansas district was day by Supreme Court Justice McAvoy. the only alternative of the international officers to force observance of read a letter from the International ment of Agriculture has appointed a

the cargo workers' head expressing to work on the water front unless he is a bona fide member of the Long remen's Association."

"The forces of tyranny could reach no further," the order read.
"The letter boldly announces

policy which, if allowed to persist structed approximately 80 miles of would spell destruction of individualoncrete and hituminous pavement istic right and condemn every one enduring 1921. Director Lawrence Ly- gaged in the calling involved to an unwilling servitude to a Labor syndithe commission has constructed about calism quite as abhorrent as an oli-132 miles of hard surface roads giving garchic capitalism. The fettering and of road. The state system includes at here is glaringly at variance with freedom in the pursuit of happiness guaranteed to all by the fundamental HOLIDAY BUSINESS

controlling stevedores by which a preference in hiring is given its embers affords no ground for di-Reduction Accepted by Union rectly or indirectly resorting to physiand With Manufacturers cal force for the purpose of enforcing

"The threatened intimidation, the assaults, the duress employed to in-Assure Harmonious Relations duce abandonment of the seeking for work, will be enjoined."

MEXICO TO BUILD FEDERALLY ENDOWED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

versity, endowed by the federal gov- terday. ing on the farms and in shops to be conditions, said: maintained on the grounds of the in-

boundary with the national capital by rail, to into the open saloon.
the university, which has been in"This being a self-evident unquesthe university, which has been interms of their agreement with the years, for construction of buildings are in order, and I take keen pleasure and establishment of the school.

Present plans for the institution sioner Haynes. call for an international institution. dustrial engineer, by request of the in which at least five foreign lan- director at Cheyenne, Wyoming, rewill be especially invited, in order to and can depend upon the defendants with the people of other countries, writes ing will occupy only one branch of

VOTES MILLIONS FOR ROAD IMPROVEMENTS

SPOKANE, Washington -Kenny, vice-president and traffic di-rector of the Great Northern railroad, while at the Davenport hotel, Spokane, board of directors of the railroad have 'The Manufacturers and Joint authorized the expenditure of \$250,000 for the improvement of the Spokane \$250,000 for double tracking the main

CHRONICLING WAR

ST. LOUIS, Missouri-Historians have an important task in judging grain with wheat from the outside. the factors which went to make the world war, Wayne E. Ste- is \$1.10 a bushel. vens of the historical department of Dartmouth College yesterday told members of the National Historical Association, in annual meeting here. He addressed a luncheon conference

on the history of the war. The world will judge the actors and in the light of the historians' findings.

he said. He pointed out that the documents which tell the story of the war were written under pressure and often contain 'errors. translations, incorrect transcripts of groceries is 12 per cent. original documents, technicalities and the vast mass of matter to be arranged and organized all present dif-

He made a plea for intelligent work in preservation of the archives. Historians have already done one great work, he declared, in presenting the issue of the war while it was

in progress.

"Never before in all history, perhaps, have the peoples of any belig-gerent nations had such definite conceptions of the ends for which they

MEXICO GRANTS LAND TO FORMER REBELS

MEXICO CITY, Mexico (By The As NEW YORK, New York—An order sociated Press)—The men who served restraining the International Long- under Gen. Francisco Villa, former revolutionist, are soon to receive from ence with efforts to work on the the government tracts of land in acwater front by members of the United cordance with the agreement made with General Villa with the government at the time of his surrender in July, 1920.

Two haciendas, one in Chihuahua and the other in Durango, will be Longshoremen's Union president to commission of engineers to measure and divide the land. It is estimated the intention "not to permit anyone that each man will receive six hectares (approximately 15 acres).
General Villa himself is living at

Canutillo, on a hacienda given him by the government. At the time of his surrender he had 600 troops.

THEATRICAL NEW YORK

DUE TO PROHIBITION

Commissioner Haynes Declares Savings That Formerly Found Their Way to Saloon Keeper Now Purchase Family Gifts

from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia -Savings that formerly found their way into the saloon keepers' pockets helped to contribute to the recordbreaking holiday business. Roy A. SAN FRANCISCO, California- Haynes, Prohibition Commissioner, Mexico is to have an industrial uni- says in a statement made public yes-

ernment, to which only those students Mr. Haynes, in a letter congratulatwill be admitted who will devote a ing James E. Jones, acting prohibition part of their time each day to work- commissioner, on general constructive

"With industrial conditions recogstitution. This announcemet is made nized as bad, with many out of emin the last issue of the "Diario Oficial," ployment, yet it is singularly signifithe daily publication issued by the cant that the people had plenty of federal government of Mexico, to money to spend on Christmas gifts, The government has made a grant adding Yuletide cheer to homes and of about 53,000 acres on the shores making Christmas of 1921 the happiest of Lake Chapala, which lies about ever known. It is self-evident that 400 miles west of Mexico City, on the much of the savings that entered into between the states of the Christmas spirit resulted from ex-Jalisco and Michoacan, and connected penditures which in other years went

corporated. A bill has been prepared tioned fact, there is every reason for to be distributed over a period of five threshold, hearty New Year greetings in extending them," says Commis-

Carl Jackson, federal prohibition

Prohibition Volunteers

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia -Cooperation of voluntary associations with prohibition activities of the Internal Revenue Bureau must be absolutely distinct from law enforcement measures, Commissioner Blair declared yesterday, commenting on the reported formation of a nationwide business men's organization by S. S. Kresge of Detroit. Correspondence between Mr. Kresge and Prohibition Commissioner Haynes, which was made public by prohibition headquar-ters, quoted Mr. Haynes as welcoming the assistance and cooperation of the proposed business men's organization.

INQUIRY FINDS BREAD PROFITS EXCESSIVE

cial to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office IINCOLN. Nebraska - Nebraska millers and bakers are both large profit-takers, according to preliminary findings recently reported by the price inquiry board appointed some weeks AN ARDUOUS TASK ago by Governor McKelvie. The board finds that the wheat used for flourmaking purposes in the state is a blend of eastern and western Nebraska and that the average cost of this blend

The 60 pounds of wheat produce 42, pounds of flour, and the by-products bring a price that reduces the cost of that part of the wheat which actually goes into flour-making to 84 cents. As the miller get \$1.32 for the amount of flour obtained from a bushel of wheat. people who took part in the struggle his profit is 48 cents per bushel of wheat, or an advance of 57 per cent The retailers dispose of it at \$1.67 or thereabouts, and make a profit of 25 per cent. The margin between the price at self-serve stores and regular

The Home Beautiful

Rike's Department of Interior Decorating

s modernly equipped to design, plan and execute all classes of Interior Decorative work, no matter how large or how seemingly small. The department is under the personal supervision of Interior Decorators who devote their entire efforts to planning The Home Beautiful. Every

decorative scheme planned comes under the personal care of these creative An extensive selection of Drapery Fabrics is carried in stock, so that you nay choose from a wide assortment Decorative plans and suggestions for individual treatments submitted with-

out cost upon request. The Rike-Kumler Co. Main at Second DAYTON, OHIO

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Randall's Flower Shop 22 Pearl Street WORCESTER, MASS.

RAILROAD TESTS

New York, New Haven & Hart-

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Massachusetts-Gasolinedriven railroad cars bid fair to become popular with railroad managements and the traveling public gen-erally, according to officials of the New York, New Haven & Hartford who recently have been been making exacting tests of these vehicles. Considerable satisfaction was expressed over the results of the tests, which were made over a main line in Connecticut, although the purpose is to use the cars on branch lines where the operation of the regular steam trains has been at a distinct financial loss in practically every in stance. In about a week a test is to e conducted in Boston and the of-cials located here will have an opportunity to pass upon the car's merits from personal observation.

These new single coach motor vehicles, three of which have been constructed for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, carry partment in the rear and the cost of operation is said to be as a small third of the cost of operating a small accommodation steam train. These do not notor busses, using gasoline, do not uire a spacious brick round-se with a number of men about to nandle coal. They call simply for a small garage. And whereas the steam train must have at least four men to run it, the motor bus has but two. The train can make but a few runs a day but the bus can make

quite frequent. On the recent test, the car was run at various rates of speed. Its behavior was studied on the straightaway track, curves, crossing bridges and so on. The railroad superintendent and other officials who had charge of the test expressed the belief that expansion in the use of this type of car would soo come to include the majority of branch lines, known as "dead ends," because of their non-paying characteristic. Other eastern roads, the Boston & Maine, for instance, are understood to be watching the experiments closely. The concerns manufacturing the cars, ing to establish a reputation along this line and looking ahead to future rders and increasing demand, are understood to be putting their best

Though the railroad gasoline motor car is almost a new thing to the railroads of eastern United States, western roads have testified to their practicability for some years. Ten or 12 years ago, the Union Pacific Railroad d that actual operation of the busses had thoroughly demonstrated their value as a transportation medium. A superintendent of motive power and machinery of the Union Pacific spoke before the New York Railroad Club in 1907 as follows:

"The modern locomotive and steam otor car, with high steam pressure and the attendant flue and fire-box troubles, the troubles due to the formation of scales, broken stay bolts, leaky front ends, defective draft, poor oal and kindred necessary evils incidental to the use of a separate powertails, are much more complicated and he gasoline motor car in which, techent but (1) vehicle, (2) "prime mover," and (3) transmission, the complicated the manufactur generator with its multitudinous parts is distressing. likely to give trouble being absent "News print

"The reason for the invidious treat, there, only a choice few in each winsenger car; there are several kinds of
transportation service to which the
suffered is obvious, and the fact that ve'vet. Oh! it is elysium for the
Nachrichten," whereas this shows up gasoline motor cars are particularly the press can control legislation and well adapted and to which they are invoke unwarranted regulations, relmost a necessity; many steam passifications and interference for its own second man in the Saxon capital must depend on the second man depen hese demands it seems necessary, in the present advance of civilization. CITY-OWNED STREET signed for use on steam railroads.

DAIRYING OFFERS A GOOD LIVELIHOOD

from its Western News Office

pecial to The Christian Science Monitor SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota-That McMasters, who pointed out that on a ent trip to Wisconsin he found, price of butter and other dairy prod- the appropriation, but were voted cts is stable and that always they are down.

the cited an instance of a farmer electric company out of business soon meer me produced transmission. The funnel is expected to increase enough, but don't saddle an unsuspect, who one year, when the Missouri ing public with a tremendous debt for liver covered his entire farm with the exception of five acres of alfalfa, was refused an extension on his bank useless soon."

The funnel is expected to increase the river. The funnel is expected to increase the figure in the port of New Dresden, where his "Elektra" was first heard; and only two seasons before, in removing freight from railroad immediately after he had produced transmisser. Items across the river.

The funnel is expected to increase the river.

The funnel is ex

work it on a percentage rental basis, live comfortably off the returns and

The Governor did not refer to handling 50 or 60 cows, as he stated that that made the farm a business institution with a heavy overhead, but that a farmer who would keep what cowe he and his family could handle would soon be independent of floods, droughts and crop failure, and that hard times would never affect him.

PROTECTION, ON **NEWS PRINT URGED** BY MANUFACTURER

WASHINGTON, District of Columbi

-News-print paper yesterday occupied the attention of Senate tariff makers manufacturers asking for protection for their industry and newspaper publishers urging that the paper be retained on the free list, as proposed in the Fordney bill.

Col. William E. Haskell, vice-president of the International Paper Company, declared that news print alone of all paper is unprotected by a tariff and that "the reason is obvious, that the press can control legislation."

He made no proposal as to the rate of duty, leaving that, he said, to the that the industry did not ask for the same protection as given other paper, because "past experience has con-

eloquent record of the growth of the ower of the press," said Colonel Has-"Granting ample protection to gress gradually yielded to the clamors until finally even the small Wilson law were abolished and the industry of the international competitive tide."

He told the committee that the proplacing of paper on the free list halted the steady growth of the American news-print industry." Development of herdess pinks and shepherd-boy blue: the Canadian industry followed, the but there before you lies the idea be witness said, production growing from hind Böttger's eighteenth century por-161.000 tons in 1910 to \$83,000 tons in celain, worked out in freestone. 1920. Imports from Canada were given Böttger founded his porcelain fac-at 80,000 tons in 1910 and 680,000 in tory in 1708, first of its kind in Eu-

added, large supplies are coming in man. For after a couple of years the from Germany, Finland, Norway and factory was moved out to Meissen. Sweden, at prices ranging from \$10 to about 20 miles northwards down the \$20 a ton less than the cost of produc- Elbe, where you must go, if you want tion in the United States. This has to see the old, traditional shapes and contributed, Colonel Haskell added, to patterns still being molded and "what in many ways is the most painted and fired. But, really, you critical period in the history of the need not go out of Dresden to see their

below the peak of 1920." he said, "the and climb up to the second floor, demand for domestic news print has where Augustus the Strong lodged the greatly decreased since the first of china he was collecting for that Japthe year and the market has been anese Palace of his. Here is the din-demoralized and unsettled. Labor is ner service made for him at Meissen stubbornly resisting any material in 1730 and here, in the next cabinet liquidation, although the price for a remnant of the wonderful "swan" news print has fallen \$60 and more a service belonging to Count Brühl, that ton within the year. The outlook for Chancellor who had the Brühlsche the manufacturers of the United States Terrace laid out along the old fortress

the lowest price per ton, the manu- Watteau-you must look at them. Or follows, to a mechanical mind, that a facture of which requires the largest perhaps you care more about such gasoline motor car, properly con-investment and is the most hazardous, figurines as "The Crinoline Group?"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin-For years IN SOUTH DAKOTA the Socialists have urged a municipally owned street car system for Milwaukee, and since gaining control than in Parma, and has no German of the city government have agitated name to match with these except Holhe future prosperity of South Dakota buying the property of the Milwaukee lies not in grain but in dairies and Electrical Railway & Light Company, a subsidiary of the North American

The question came up officially beeven though business conditions there fore the Board of Estimates on a mowere bad and unstable, the farmers tion to appropriate \$25,000 for continu-going along about as usual, paying off ing the investigation of the company's heir obligations when due and not property by the Public Acquisition worrying about a financial depression. Committee. Percy Braman, commis-Committee. Percy Braman, commissioner of public works, and City Compthe stated that this condition was sioner of public works, and City Comptrought about by the fact that Wisconsin is a dairying state, and that the Socialist officials, vigonously opposed

"My experience in trying to get the He called attention to the fact that company to repair its rails so as not Minnesota annually produces \$147,000,monotones the first that the property is nothing more than times the value of South Dakota's a heap of junk," said Commissioner that the property is nothing more than a heap of junk," said Commissioner that the tested in "The Flying Dutchgrain crops, and that similar conditions to those of Wisconsin exist there is treet car field adopt the trackless in the dairying sections.

He cited an instance of a farmer recar Gavville. South Dakota, always in the cited an instance of a farmer recar Gavville. South Dakota, always in the don't said company out of business soon before Strauss was a nontitude of the roll of the produced "Tannhauser." Years held of Strauss was a nontitude of the produced greatly. Wagner's they have cared greatly. Wagner's star rose on this stage. Here it was the they have cared greatly. Wagner's they have cared greatly. Wagner's star rose on this stage. Here it was the tested in "The Flying Dutch-man" his theory that he tested in "The Flying Dutch-man" his theory that he tested in "The Flying Dutch-man" his theory that he tested in "The Flying Dutch-man" his theory that he tested in "The Flying Dutch-man" his theory that he tested in "The Flying Dutch-man" his theory that he tested in "The Flying Dutch-man" his theory that he tested in "The Flying Dutch-man" his theory that he tested in "The Flying Dutch-man" his theory that he tested in "The Flying Dutc

CASOLINE COACH

Ioan, except on the condition that he borrow \$1,500 more money and put this into dairy cows and chickens on the five acres. That fall he was able to meet the interest on his notes, had kept his bills paid, and the next year sold \$500 worth of caives; he is today prosperous.

"Any young man of today with ambition and common business ability, who is not afraid to work and who is lonest, can take a quarter section of \$200 per acre land, put on as many cows and chickens se he can handle, work it on a percentage rental basis.

to warm them a little after our long haps you will think an almost purely rattle across the rounded cobbles of German audience as interesting to the Theater-plats, warned me of snow watch for one evening. Be in your by nightfull. In the morning the great cobbles at the doors through the first act. At were hidden, and I looked out on a the opera no pushing along to your wide, white space. Round it rose up place is allowed, once the conductor



Gray, statued roof-parapets and green, coppered domes

of the paid agents of the publishers, Arts were not built till the eighteen-Stand on the terrace with your back but there before you lies the idea be

rope; and to this day we say "Dres-Besides Canadian competition, he den" china. "Meissen," says the Ger-But, really, you best pieces. Just turn off Schloss-"With manufacturing costs not far strasse into the Museum Johanneum walls above the river. Those famous "News print alone, which sells for cups are decorated with scenes after follows, to a mechanical mind, that a gasoline motor car, properly constructed, and built with the same skill and care as a locomotive, is a much less vulnerable machine than a locomotive and will undoubtedly give more continuous service without failures.

"There is great demand for a lowerable machine properly of the cost-of-operation, self-propelled passions of the industry has dow, against a background of old-gold ment this branch of the industry has dow, against a background of old-gold ment this branch of the industry has dow, against a background of old-gold ment this branch of the industry has dow, against a background of old-gold ment this branch of the industry has dow, against a background of old-gold ment this branch of the industry has dow, against a background of old-gold ment this branch of the industry has dow, against a background of old-gold ment the great windows of that corner shop the cost-of-operation.

> a big crowd plodding across the slip- every young girl, bride or practical CAR SYSTEM AGITATED Zwinger garden. But it was into the to cut out and make up all linen garmost worshipful possession Raphael's and men. Gift that will be useful for more of our brother's virtue. Sistine Madonna, takes pride in hous- a lifetime" ing Rembrandt's portrait of himself with Saskia throned on his knee boasts that Correggio the Parmese is more nobly exemplified on its walls bein's. Look anywhere you like be yond the gallery, and, of modern Germans, whom do you find notable, except the three Munich men, Lenbach, Kaulbach, and Hans Thoma? A close study of the Dresden art shops drove me a step further along the road on which Munich and Leipzig had first set my unwilling feet; till at last I came to the conclusion: the German produces color most excellently well; but he only sees with his eyes, with his imagination not at all.

Yet these Saxons have a care for the arts, crowding, as they do, not their picture gallery only, but also their opera house. For music, indeed,

in gray, under an iron-gray sky, the has raised his baton. Nobody whiscastle, the chapel royal, the opera pers, fidgets, shuffles his feet, rustles circles the world is unspeakably house and the walls of the Zwinger his program; and if anybody could stimulating and hopeful. garden, all of them breathing the hold his reverent breath till Keller's "There is wondrous power in the rococo genius of Augustus the Strong, dark-hued curtain dropped again, he influence of concerted desire; of con-Elector of Saxony and King of Poland would. But as soon as it does drop centrated, unanimous, will to accomduring the eighteenth century, though and people come trooping out of the vinced us of the futility of such a only the Zwinger was actually built in request."

"The tariff history of the news-print steps up to the Brühlsche Terrace I meet, with much bowing, hand-shakindustry in the United States is an found myself in the presence of an ing, kissing of ladies' fingers. Sandeighteenth century city, grandiose, wiches of black bread and sausage are fantastically classic, floridly rococo. brought out of vanity bags and vig-You need not remind me that the orously munched, for nobody has sat the industry when it was needed, Con- Museum Johanneum, for example, and down to anything of a meal since the the Albertium and the Academy of Fine midday one, as the opera begins early, often at half past 6 and sometimes seventies and eighties and nineties, even at 5 o'clock; and yet my sophistariff and that of the Payne-Aldrich They are of the portico and pediment tication always jibes at the incongruity age, for all that. I will go further, of black bread, sausage and evening dress. Full evening dress you can to the swift, black Elbe and look south hardly call it, though. These Saxons toward the gray, statued roof-parapets are a tall race, and their womenfolk hibition of the export of wood pulp and the green, coppered domes. Don't match them gallantly, carrying smooth, from Canadian crown lands and the you think at once of Dresden china? blond heads very high; the dresses Winter may have washed off the gild- worn are stylishly cut, even though ing and the dainty colors, those shep- the styles are of last season, if you often than not, below the silks and Disarmament Not Enough black, buttoned, leather boots.

"Well, why not?" shrugs Saxon frau, and starts to plod homeward through the slush. "Let us at least be thankful they are now leather, not cardboard any more. Remembe that crowd of women you saw in Pragthrough to Dresden after the armistice. Didn't they nearly break a window in trying to look at, just to look at. a block of calico?" For the Saxon Frau and her daughter are levelheaded women, a trifle pushing, perhaps, and not very brilliant, but they plod on through their lives as over the snow and are beholden to no man. The word forever on their lips is "praktisch," which means far more than our "practical." A dress is "praktisch" if it is likely to wear for a vegetable cutter is "praktisch" if it longer than an ordinary knife it may take over the job. Than "praktisch" there is no higher praise.

The Dreaden now a discussion on a point before the Saxon education committee: "Should girls stay at the primary school four years, or should they pass into the secondary school at the end of three. year before their brothers?" But I doubt if anybody except the commitof the discussion are tucked away in that a body of men, such as in the thickest, blackest advertisement

Theaterplatz and through the housewife. Teaches how to buy,

"Sehr praktisch!" agrees Dresden. FARMERS MAY PACK

HUDSON VEHICLE TUBE TRAFFIC AID

NEW YORK, New York-Bids for opened February 7, it was decided corn. Considerable information about Ground will be broken in March. The be fluished December 31, 1925. The that will be satisfactory to them the Jersey City.

The plans and specifications agreed be of cast iron, lined with concrete, and will have a capacity of 15,000,000 vehicles a year, double the present ferryboat traffic across the river.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York-"In fra ternity, surely, is an open door the accomplishment to be desired, a new and better world, controlled by the spirit of toleration and human kindness," declared Robert H. Robin-son, Grand Master of Masons, in the State of New York.

In an appeal to the Masonic fra-ternity, Grand Master Robinson says: "I do not imagine that anything that we can say in the public press, or to our representatives in the national or other legislature, can afford additional light upon, or exert additional influence to solve, the problems which are being discussed, and I have unconfidence in Almighty God and in the compelling anguish and loss resulting from the last war to bring forth a constructive program of destruction of causes and means of offense. If causes and means of fense are destroyed it would seem that means of defense become innocuous. Desire for Peace

"You, no doubt, as I, have been thrilled by the frank and wholesale proposal of the American Government for a naval holiday of 10 years, including the tremendous destruction of existing and building warships, and the reaction to that proposal

plish. I am sure as can be that th world sincerely wants peace. I am equally sure that, to a man, the fraternity in this jurisdiction wants peace and will make any reasonable, and possibly unreasonable sacrifice tothat end. And I am also equally sure tims, visited "Klankrest," the home of that if we apply ourselves, set our wills to that end, not only will the influence of such concert and accord be potent among ourselves, but be felt, and I pray prove an agency to bend more and more wills to the made later in the day. same course, and assist mightily to the result to be desired.

"Join me, my brother, heartily in this sincere wish, this confident hope. Think it, act it, live it, constantly, unremittingly, and talk it to you fellow men wherever you come in contact with them. It cannot fail. It will not fail.

"But further I am compelled to ex press the view that no permanent progress toward peace can be effected by mere disarmament or limitation of means of warfare and curtailment of future production, unless sincerely disarm spiritually and approach our brother four-square, man to man, with kindness, without enmity, with love and without hatred, summer. realizing that we are all children of

nezs only can real peace exist. 'The causes of the late war, among other things were national jealousies world cannot go on nor civilization be preserved unless bitterness, hatred, curate in the minutest detail. jealousy and suspicion are banished. may be that the millennium is not at early in the spring. ness can do much to accelerate it. "'Perfect love casteth out fear.

"Can we not aspire to that perfect love, and inspire our kindred, God's able to tel children, wheresoever dispersed and to expect.

"I am an idealist, though I believe very practical, and have fond hopes oh! it is elysium for the Nachrichten," whereas this shows up ourselves to it, pluck from our hearts every vestige of hatred and discord, of unkindness and suspicion, and pro mote immeasurably peace on earth

the beam which is in our own eye, to Zwinger gate - churchwards, so I mend, wash, iron, fold and store being right with our neighbor, to apthought, and followed along, round the house, table and bed linen, and how preciating the good and overlooking the bad, conscious always of our own picture gallery. This shrine has as its ments for women, young girls, boys deficiencies and appreciative more and

THEIR OWN PRODUCTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor WATERVILLE, Maine-The farmers and packers of Maine have not the construction of the vehicular tunbeen able to get together during the nel under the Hudson River which is and in several localities the farmers to cost \$28.869,000 when completed, are said to be considering the proposiwill be called for today and tion of erecting their own plants for the canning of their apples and sweet yesterday at a meeting of the New the cost of canning and operating in York and New Jersey commissions. general has been obtained and the growers appear to be unanimous in contracts stipulate that the work must disposed to pay a price for the corn tunnel will follow a line from Canal idea of packing their own corn is the Street, Manhattan, and Twelfth Street, only solution. This plan has already been tried in some localities and the sumers are said to be eager to The plans and specifications agreed buy all they can get. The prices ob-upon provide that the tubes are to tained by those who tried the canning plan this year were highly

GEOLOGISTS IN SESSION

AMHERST. Massachusetts - The several affiliated organizations opened College yesterday. Leading geologists

PRESDEN THE

ROCOCO

Wiema his latest forecast of the music of the future, it was at Dreaden, not in Berlin, that he chees first to conduct before a German andience his "Woman Without a Shadew." Though Leipnig was gradingly to be allowed fame as Down Schlose-strasse, Seestrasse and Pragerstrasse it blew. The six-foot Sazons hunched their fur collars more cosily about their ears and pulled down their fur turbans; and my droschkyman, breathing on his fingars to warm them a little after our long the solid of the country including G. Otts Smith of Washington, District of Columbia, head of the geological Survey, and James F. Kemp; president of the society, who is head of the geology department of the Columbia University, were expected to attend the several assessions. Other bodies which will meet here during the three days include the Pagina notological Society of America, Society of Economic Geologists, Association of State Geologists, Association of State Geologists, head of the country including G. Otts Smith of Washington, District of Columbia, head of the United States Geological Survey, and James F. Kemp; president of the society, who is head of the geology department of the Columbia University, were expected to attend the several assessions. Other bodies which will meet here during the three days include the Pagina tological Society of Economic Geologists, Association of State Geologists, Association of State Geologists, head of the country including G. Otts Smith of Washington, District of Columbia, head of the United States Geological Survey, and James F. Kemp; president of the Survey, and James F. Kemp; president of the Science Work of the country including G. Otts Smith of Washington, District of Columbia, head of the geological Survey, and James F. Kemp; president of the Science Work of the Columbia University, were expected to attend the several assessions. Other bodies which will meet here during the three days include the Pagina Policy of State Geologists, Association of State Geologists, Association Petroleum Geologists and the Oil Geologists of the United States.

GOBLINS DEPOSED BY KU KLUX KLAN SEEK TO

ATLANTA, Georgia - Receivership of all property, funds, documents and records of the Ku Klux Klan is sought ton Superior Court by 170 persons describing themselves as "bona fide members" of the Klan. The petitioners are headed by Harry B. Terrell, Lloyd B. Hooper, F. W. Atkin, and A. J.

Padon Jr., deposed grand goblins. Upon filing of the petition Judge T. Pendleton granted a temporary injuncorganization from disposing of any of its property and from disbursing any moneys except for ordinary expenses which, it is stipulated, must not include salaries of officers and em-

The petition further seeks the re-moval of Edward Young Clarke, imperial kleagle of the Klan, and Mrs. Elizabeth Tyler, head of the propagation department, both of whom are made codefendants to the suit. An additional feature of the restraining order is that the defendant corporaprohibited from banishing, suspend ing, expelling or prosecuting Klan members whose names appear on the petition as plaintiffs.

William . J. Simmons, imperial wisard of the Klan, was formally notified of the signing of the court order yesterday. Accompanied several of the deposed grand goblins W. H. Terrell, attorney for the plainthe imperial wizard. Mr. Simmons greeted the party affably and smiled when informed that the restraining order had been granted. Formal service of the court order was to be

January 28 was set as the date for the hearing to determine whether the temporary injunction shall be made ship for the Klan shall be granted.

DAKOTA PREPARING **NEW TOURISTS' MAPS**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PIERRE, South Dakota-The South Dakota Highway Commission will publish a road map before the opening of the next tourist season which will accurate information to the thousands of automobile tourists who are ex-pected to visit South Dakota next

Last season the number of tourists who crossed the State or a portion of it from other states ran into the thousands, and there were a large number of inquiries coming to the of fice of the commission daily, asking inevitably, a trail of hatred and of for information as to routes and re bitterness. But the world must go on. questing maps. It is the intention of questing maps. It is the intention of Civilization must be preserved and the the commission to be able to supply such requests with information ac-

The drafting department is prepar-We are aware, of course, of the fears, ing the drawings from which the of Mexico of the plan to restore to and they are natural, which nations plates will be made, and it is expected the Mormons 115,000 acres of land in entertain of each other, and while it that the publication will be begun western Chihuahua confiscated by the

ds in the State, showing state high- colonized by the able to tell just what kind of a road revolution was seized by the governchildren, wherefever dispersed and to expect. Every strip of graveted ment for various purposes and many whenever we come in touch, to the same perfect love?

"I am an idealist, though I believe to the tourist."

NEARLY RESTORED Plymouth Company Trading Post Nucleus From Which

Capital City of State Grew Up Special to The Christian Science Monitor AUGUSTA, Maine-Restoration of Ft. Webster, erected here in 1754 as the original Plymouth Company Trading Post, has been nearly completed.

Around this old fort grew up the little village of log houses which laid the foundation of Maine's capital city. It was the scene of all the public meet-OUST TWO OFFICIALS ings and all the official happenings for many years and is the distinctive feature of the official seal of the city. Pt. Western and Ft. Halifax at Winslow were built at about the same

time, being located by order of Gov-ernor Shirley at the points of greatest strategic importance on the Upper Kennebec River. The story of these old forts properly begins with the coming of the Plymouth men in 1625. Ft. Western figures prominently in

the famous expedition of Benedict Arnold to Quebec. Eleven hundred troops embarked for the enterprise in seven transports at Newburyport, Massachusetts, and set sail for Ft. Western, September 18, 1775. The fort was made the general headquarters and supply base for the forces. The army was formed into three divisions which started at intervals and which tried to keep in communication with the base at Ft. Western. Arnold and his men appear to have passed in all 10 days at the fort while on their way

In Colonel Arnold's command was the Second Company of the Governor's Foot Guards of New Haven, Connecticut. Colonel Arnold was the first commander of that old military organiza-tion which was said to be the best drilled and the best equipped unit in Washington's army. It entered the ning and served with distinction throughout the war.

The members of this company came to Augusta in 1912 to dedicate a bowlder monument and a bronze tablet to the memory of their first comrades of the expedition to Quebec, in 1775.

KING ALFONSO MAY VISIT UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office ;

NEW YORK, New York-King Alfonso of Spain may visit the United States next summer, according to Monsignor Antonio Rey Soto, private chaplain to the King, who is here on what he described as a literary journey. The King, he says, hopes also, when he comes, to visit Canada, South America, Cuba, and Mexico if politial conditions at home make the trip

possible. It is said that there is great insistence in Spain that the King visit South America as soon as possible; Senator Nandin of the Spanish Senate is quoted as saying that such a trip would have a beneficial effect upon Spanish commerce and might result in an immigration treaty in favor of

MORMONS' MEXICO PROPERTY RESTORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor EL PASO Texas-Bishop A. C. Peterson, head of the Mormon Church in northern Mexico, has been advised of the approval by President Obregon Mexican Government during the revohand, brotherhood and true brotherli- The new maps will show all motor lutions since 1913. This land was ways and connecting secondary roads cessions granted by the Mexican Govh manner that the tourist will be ernment, but during the years of

Charge Purchases will appear on bills rendered February 1st.

5th Avenue

NEW YORK

34th Street

Pre-Inventory Sale of Negligees, Tea Gowns and Matinees Reduced 50%

A limited but most interesting assemblage of beautiful Boudoir Robes, marked at prices that assure their immediate sale.

Included are-

6 Tea Gowns

10 Satin and

6 Negligees

Georgette Slips 3 Matinees.

3 Lace Boudoir Coats 15 Boudoir Caps

3 Japanese Robes

12 Pair Satin Mules Velvets, Crepe Satin, Laces, Chiffon, Georgette,

Satin and Crepe Meteor constitute the materials.

ARMY COMMANDER ON VISIT TO MADRID

Spain's Enterprise in Morocco Is Subject of Much Speculation as Result of General Berenguer's Visit to Capital

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Moultor from its Buropean News Office

MADRID, Spain—At a critical time, in the wide political sense, concerning Morocco, ideas and intentions being divided as to what is the best course to pursue, while the Premier amounces a policy that most of Spain feels, whatever may be its virtues, will helittle the country in the eyes of the world, and lead further on to General Damaso Berenguer, the high commissioner in Spanish Morocco, and commander-in-chief of the Spanish forces out there, the life of the renovatory movement in the Protectorate, the idealist, as he is represented, who can see bright light, lit by Spanish lamps, out there, pro-duced by a tactful combination of the political and military instrument to with the political given preference to st possible extent, has come to Madrid for conference for the first time since the outbreak at Melilla last

It is an eventful visit, and the people in Spain who take their country most seriously, anticipate it with keenness. These are moments, it is said, for Spain to be strong, and Genrenguer is by no means a ing militarist, but just a There are many people Damaso Berenguer repre-best of the new hopes of the He has made a success of he Melilla campaign so far, against odds and difficulties that have never omewhat discreetly by this one, have

General Berenguer has not been ble yet to eliminate all this from the nominal commander of all the forces he ranked lower than other officers who were serving with him, and, the Spanish seniority laws and etiquette being what they are the position has heen very difficultive. But Parliament apparently is about to set this matter

Many things of great consequence come to be discussed on the occasion of the present visit, and speculation ties is great. There is, however, little difficulty for one conversant with what has been and is happening, in delineating the agends. General delineating the agenda. General policy and action in Morocco have to to be made to decide upon them, and the recent gloomy and pessimistic as possible has in some manner to be counteracted. Mr. Maura would have no permanent and complete inor domination, but said he con-ered that the forces on the coast would be enough to regulate any special difficulties in the interior which demanded attention from time to time. This was a timid repetition of a line of policy indicated by him when he assumed power in August, and he said on this last occasion that the government is with him.

An Academic Pronouncement

There is, however, the best reason to believe that if the general tone of the Premier's speech was pessimistic, this suggestion that his colleagues were unanimously with him in this idea of indulging in a partial abandonment of the Spanish protectorate leading questions of the critics who was extraordinarily optimistic. It is extract them. Many of the stories rity of the Cabinet could scarcely vote for such a policy. Mr. Maura, however, is very headstrong and sensitive, and it is remarked that his colleagues do not publicly oppose his

But the coming of General Beren-better. Abd-el-Krim seems to antici-guer to Madrid serves to place a somewhat different complexion upon this matter, for the High Commissioner this matter, for the High Commiss is believed to be anxious to press the point that while the Maura scheme remains as the official or semi-official attitude of the Spanish Government, instigated and assisted by some of even though the sense of it was much modified by the statement of policy made by the foreign minister. Gongalez Hontoria, he necessarily finds. Spain is thus at the present time some of his wheels in Morrages arther carrying on two little carmaters.

expresses as its ideal and intention something quite different and at the same time reiterates its proposal that the management of the complete Morocco enterprise shall more and more be undertaken by Madrid, a proposal which has certainly this to commend it from Mr. Maura's point of view, that the termination of Spain's association with Morocco would then come up into the foreground without any delay. General Berenguer, beyond doubt, has come to Madrid among other things to have a clearer understanding upon this matter.

standing upon this matter. A Great Colony Maker

Is Spain going on with her great dorocco enterprise, whatever it costs, and is she going to retain her place among the nations, or is she not? There is the best reason to believe that when this question was hesitatingly presented some time ago, just before the beginning of the Spanish, quite clear that he was ready to reto resign would be his desire and his some similar thoughts occupy his mind at the present moment. Nobody mind at the present moment. really belives that Spain, for all this talk, could seriously entertain the idea of giving up Morocco all except the coast and a few fortified places; but It is time that all these ministerial the country set direct toward the inevitable policy of peaceful penetration combined with as much pushfulness, military and otherwise, as may be necessary in Morocco

General Berenguer is no mere militarist. He is one of the best type of colonial pacifier, and in the opinion of many the best colony-naker Spain has ever produced though his full thoroughly energetic and practical man, who preaches efficiency, thoroughness and progress, and wants to see the country break away from the slackness and inefficiency that so often nullity her good desires before political effort immediately after a military demonstration. This policy he has practiced on every available occasion so far, and with excellent results.

Again it is considered extremely necessary th' there should be a very clear determination upon the policy et a Spanish commander out there to be pursued in view of the state of the international world outside. The luced and baneful old ones that wiser men realize that it is not within logged the Spanish army, especially the power of Span to say just what by which life for the officers she will do with Morocco and what she sarded chiefly as an entertain- will not, and that if she is disposed and for obtaining social privi-distinctions and emoluments its old semi-barbarism. Spain does could not be obtained in any not possess the freehold of Morocco, way, and had to be obtained which is a part of Africa and the world, and in the opinion of the world would be best developed, and, there- which he handled the protracted and fore, if Spain will not perform the difficult negotiations. The Daily Teletask, or endeavor to perform it to the graph voiced a general sentiment in tolerable satisfaction of the world, stating that "much as he (Mr. Lloyd able yet to eliminate all this from the will be cleared out and the tasa in forces in Morocco, far too much remains, but he has started the new trusted to some other. Mr. Maura, greater than the curing of this whose attitude, intensely patriotic as and it begins to be felt. He whose attitude, intensely patriotic as A marked feature of the ger will be cleared out and the task in- future, he can accomplish nothing system, and it begins to be felt. He has been in difficulties hitherto in that though High Commissioner and that though High Commissioner and the Spanish Minister most concerned popularity of the settlement was the spanish minister most concerned spontaneous effort to concerned the preparation and signature of spontaneous effort to concerned the preparation and signature of spontaneous effort to concerned the preparation and signature of spontaneous effort to concerned the preparation and signature of spontaneous effort to concerned the preparation and signature of spontaneous effort to concerned the preparation and signature of spontaneous effort to concerned the preparation and signature of spontaneous effort to concerned the preparation and signature of spontaneous effort to concerned the preparation and signature of spontaneous effort to concerned the preparation and signature of spontaneous effort to concerned the preparation and signature of spontaneous effort to concerned the preparation and signature of spontaneous effort to concerned the preparation and signature of spontaneous effort to concerned the preparation and signature of the preparation and signature of spontaneous effort to concerned the preparation and signature of spontaneous effort to concerned the preparation and signature of spontaneous effort to concerned the preparation and signature of spontaneous effort to concerned the preparation and signature of spontaneous effort to concerned the preparation and signature of spontaneous effort to concerned the preparation and signature of spontaneous effort to concerned the preparation and signature of spontaneous effort to concerned the preparation and signature of spontaneous effort to concerned the preparation and signature of spontaneous effort to concerned the preparation with the preparation and signature of the treaties by which Spain was given

make it more necessary for Spain to opinion claimed it as its own solution, assert herself strongly now than ever and quoted chapter and verse. These before. It is remarked that France, the inevitable successor to Spain in Morocco if Spain ceased her effort that was blowing through all parties, there, and France who has beyond sections and classes. General doubt always looked a little longingly toward the northern zone from her cided upon, or an attempt has place in the south, is making difficul-made to decide upon them, and ties for Spain in other ways at the the by the Premier, Mr. Maura, and the attitude of the Madrid Government needs to be untities say—suggested that the meakly—equivocal and its position in the Chamber, wherein he weakly—
and its position strong.

The Chamber, wherein he weakly—
and complaints were that before their next half-yearly
were of a thoroughly orderly chart dished that the best
were of a thoroughly orderly chart dished that geological conditions, assembled at
the world definited, was sent to the
the world of the world of the world and the world of t more stupid to talk of withdrawal to the general terms, that Ulster was the coast or any other form of semi-treated rather as the naughty boy of authority. He believed every thinking eight different points in Berlin at Edgeworth David of Sydney, who was impossible. The Christian Science treated rather as the naughty boy of authority. He believed every thinking eight different points in Berlin at Edgeworth David of Sydney, who was impossible. The Rritish set out of the place to the utmost exthe coast or any other form of semitent, rest the soldiers as soon
as possible has in some manner to
be counteracted. Mr. Maura would
must tend to weaken the feeling in the

the coast or any other form of semitreated rather as the naughty boy of
withdrawal, and a careful critic rethe family who may play or not in
the new game as he chooses. The
words of General Smuts were recalled
that, with a population of 4,000,000,
must tend to weaken the feeling in the
in this connection: "Freedom will
sanctioned no less than three legal country which hitherto has been so

splendidly firm. Spain's Credit at Stake

Again, it has to be realized that the past is telling against Spain now, and her mismanagement of things in former eras has produced foreign critics who are perhaps unwittingly unfair. There is a striking instance of this in the fantastic stories that have been placed in circulation concerning the treatment of foreign re cruits in the Foreign Legion, the in-accuracy and absurdity of which are not in the least lessened by the fact that the legionaries tell the stories themselves-under the influence of the warm encouragement and the on the other hand certain that a ma circulated carry with them their own denials, if the attitudes of those views in this matter-while not con- guer and the government in Madrid for the reason that as the credit of Spain in international above all other things the maximum quarters where she needs all the

of political tranquillity is required in these difficult times, and, secondly, that the chances of the Premier remaining long enough in power to put any of his withdrawal views into practice is very small. Mr. Maura's pronouncement, therefore, is regarded as academic and little more.

credit suc tangents of the next phase of the military program has to be considered. The Melilia end of the sone is becoming fairly straightened out. Spain is practically as well off there now as she was before the outbreak in July, in fact in some respects far hatter. Abd-el-Krim seems to anticipate the straightened out. some of his wheels in Moreeco father badly clogged.

It is no use, it is said, aiming at one particular end, to be achieved by one particular means, if the government sidered.

BRITISH ATTITUDE.

Nearly All Parties Claim Distinction of Having Advocated last 14 years.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON. England-Coming as it did with dramatic suddenness and folwhen success seemed almost beyond the powers of the conference, the

immediate result of the Irish settle-

ment was a general feeling of intense relief. The swing over of public opinion during the past nine months had temper which has come over our Engbeen almost complete, and few re-mained who could contemplate the able to the same influences, so as to renewal of hostilities with anything contribute and cooperate to the same but abhorrence. Deeper than the impurpose." Mr. Asquith added that in but abhorrence. Deeper than the immediate relief, however, was the feeling his opinion the British people were of joy that at last, after centuries of not yet out of the wood. There might

mons, it was too early to expect to hear the joy bells, but the joy was there nevertheless. Evidence of this jumped to meet the eye on every contents sheet, and through page after page of the public press; in the almost continuous flow of congratulatory cables from all parts of the Empire; in the smiles of the King and his ministers in pictures widely circulated throughout the country by cinema and periodical, and finally in the almost affectionate send-off of the Irish delegates from Euston. The Times published a special Irish Supplement with the full text of the agreement, toric drama. Other papers gave their space for the event with prodigal genof this agreement, its reception was a general triumph.

King and Prime Minister Extolled Full credit was given both to King George and the Prime Minister for their share in bringing about this-desirable result. The King's speech at the political enemies of the Prime nary gifts of tact and patience with stating that "much as he (Mr. Lloyd George) may do for his country in the

clusive party policy. Liberals and triumph of Liberal policy which they Labor claimed it as essentially the But others consider that the political which they had striven in and out of season. A leading organ of British were but the natural oddies caused by

All this public praise by no means indicated that there were no dissentients to the agreement. There were

Free State, Not Dominion

ment as at least a pointer along the rolls, so long as he retains his prespath toward a solution of larger world ent office, and the two existing lords problems. It was noticed that the justices of appeal, and any judge who agreement does not mention the word may be summoned by the lord chief empire, but speaks of a commonwealth justice to attend as an additional of nations; and that Ireland is not judge. The High Court of Appeal is designated as a dominion but as a to hold jurisdiction over the North-Mr. Asquith, in addressing a crowd-

terms of the Irish settlement anticipated when it was arranged some onths earlier, remarked Mr. Asquith, that it would fall on the morrow of Only Two Divisions Henceforth what they hoped would be a great act of international pacification. In the general rejoicing, none were better entitled to take part than those

It was at Paisley, a little less than two years ago, he said, that he propounded the policy of dominion selfod of dealing with the Irish problem. Again in December last year he developed the policy in detail. What they read in the papers that morning was an almost verbal and literal adoption of what he then said. As evidence of this contention, Mr. As-quith then read part of the speech eferred to, and described its reception in the House of Commons.

A Word to Ulster 1.44 Now the terms of the treaty could be

forthwith the status of a full-fledged

BRITISH ATTITUDE.

"since we adopted the same wise and far-seeing policy in the Transvani and Orange Free State. That experiment was denounced, fust as when in preaching dominion Home Rule it had been derided. The earlier of those was insured and preaching dominion Home Rule it had been derided. The earlier of those experiments had been justified and vindicated by the experience of the

Such Settlement—Press, Likewise, Is Generally Favorable would be equally justified in turn. He thought the proposed settlement was on large and literal lines, and his on large and literal lines, and his only regret was that it had not bee attempted and consummated a year as the "product of coercion and cor-ruption." There had never been, he lowing a period in the negotiations said, until now a free contract be-when success seemed almost beyond tween the two independent parties. Speaking to the unreconc nority in Ulster—rather than to Ulster provocation to the contrary. It had as a whole, "riven by division."—Mr. been at first intended by the Labor as a whole, "riven by division"—Mr. been at first intended by the Labor Asquith said: "It is for you to say the unions that the great day should be next word, and upon you in this new marked by complete absence from estrangement and open hostility, the be pitfalls, even possible ambushes way was at least open for the final but with prudence, common sense and econciliation of the two nations.

Sympathy, the goal of peaceful and writing before the agreement had happy relations may and will be at-

LAWYERS OPPOSED TO IRISH PARTITION

Many Legal Complications, It Is Claimed, Would Result From

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland-One reason for Ideal of a Socialist State acceptance of the Irish peace treaty is seen in the confusion which will might have been expected, suggested the history of the negotiations, and is seen in the confusion which will might have been expected, suggested pictures of the principals of this his-arise in the Irish Judicature if the that the overthrow of Kaiserism was country is partitioned and if Ulster an incident and a not important one does not see her way to cooperate with the South.

The complications resulting from ture would not likely be disentangled for many a long day, and the enormously increased expenditure entailed legal profession have been protesting against the partition of Ireland and hoping that the judgment of a Solomon may avert the threatened division.

president of the Incorporated Law when the Kaiser fled have not been Society, gave utterance to this hope, realized. He repeated it recently at a similar of hard struggle, the German prolefunction, and deplored the "legal tariat finds itself confronted by the cataclysm" which divided Ireland into united front of Capitalism. Nationtwo separate legal jurisdictions. It alism and reaction dominate the spirit a great blow to the profession, and disastrous to the unity which country. stood for strength, national stability and efficiency. In spite of all happen ings he counseled optimism and said, Better days are before us, conciliation and diplomacy are the proper weapons for settlement of national

disputes, and the true discipline and

self-respect of national life must and

will assert itself and prevail.' Central Authority Looked For

Sir James Brady, speaking of the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, wondered how any legal man could take employed called the "misgovernment of Ireland factories remained at work through lead inevitably to unity; therefore be- systems all working under different gin with freedom." There were not wanting, even in these early days of Irish freedom, signs that the gener. I's by four parliaments coupled with words would prove prophetic.

The order-in-council dealing with the setting up of the Northern and Amid the general rejoicing, the southern Judicatures has been of-sign of the times most welcome to friends of peace everywhere was the friends of peace everywhere was the and will consist of the Lord Chief readiness to accept the Irish settleern and Southern Courts of Appeal and will sit alternately in Dublin meeting of his constituents at Belfast. It is expected that its first Paisley recently, made considerable sitting will take place in Dublin very claims for Liberal influence in the shortly. It will consist of the Lord No Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of one present at the meeting would have Ireland and the Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland.

His Majesty's High Court of Justice for Southern Ireland will be composed of the existing judges of the High Court of Justice in Ireland, and the Master of the Rolls, with the Lord Chief Justice as President and the Judicial Commissioner of the Land sions existing since 1897 in the High Court are henceforth to be reduced to will devolve upon the Lord Chief Jus- cance of the event followed th

GERMAN REPUBLIC

Socialists, on Anniversary Day. a Nation Founded on Ideals therefore of the policy which we Socialists strive for." That Inspired the Revolution

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany-The third anni-There had never been, he German Republic recently passed off now a free contract be- with perfect order and discipline, which versary of the proclamation of the are the characteristics of the German people, no matter how great their work, together, of course, with the holding of demonstrations and public processions; but eventual'y only a very partial cessation from work took

ist" enemy, definitely failed. Even Commonwealth, has been reminiscent country. In August the amount of the appeal of the Independent Socialists to the workers to give the cele-ber of the Western Australian State there was none. Only 30 per cent of bration a definitely class note did not Parliament, who is visiting this city, the miners were at work, and these bration a definitely class note did not meet with much success. Many maniwere of course issued, the chief being those emanating from the trade of land in western Australia had was also very scarce, as the peasants unions, the Majority Socialists and the Independent or Minority Socialists. The trade union and Majority Socialist leaders emphasized the importance of Division of Irish Judicature ing classes in that it recalled the downfall of the autocratic and imperialist system and its substitution

The Independent Socialists, in the struggle against the real rants—the "capitalists." "Over the ruins of a bankrupt Empire," ran the proclamation issued by the Independthe attempt to divide the Irish Judica- ent Socialists, "the working class ture would not likely be disentangled hoisted the red flag of the Revolution. On the foundations of a valiantly won republic the edifice of the Sc cialist State was to be constructed. by the change is not the least of its un- The compilers of the proclamation Belfast is recognized as the ingpiration of the peace conference, and even the political enemies of the Prime enth hour important members of the that, owing to various difficulties, the lack of political intelligence on the part of the workers, the severity of the armistice terms, the resistance militarism—the task of founding At its last half-yearly meeting, six the Socialist State has been checked months ago, Charles Bamble, the and the hopes which were entertained of important classes in town and nates rule without obstacle over the hungry and badly paid proletariat, torpedo the attempts at social reform which the government makes, and drive country and people toward bankruptcy." proclamation issued by the The

Communist Party was even more violent. But, as indicated, the moderation and sound common sense which elsewhere rendered harmless the the Extremists offered. All the workers office under such an act as what he municipality, and in privately owned were by no means silenced, but their act," and he also expressed the hope out the morning, and the processions 3 o'clock in the afternoon and lis tened to short speeches from wellknown Labor, leaders and Socialist deputies in honor of the Republic. rocessions were then formed, and vast crowds with flags hoisted marched through the city. Public meetings held within doors at night were also largely attended. The justice of the confidence which the authorities showed in the moderation of workers was justified-very few policeme marshaled the various processionsfor no untoward or regrettable incident marked celebrations in which hundreds of thousands of people took

It must be frankly admitted that

a very small section of the middle

Middle Class Attitude

or professional class took any part in celebrating either in their he or outwardly the third anniversary of the foundation of the German Re-public. It is indeed easy to appreciate the indifference to use stronger word-which the middle class, which, in spite of its culture, lacks political understanding, still manifests for the republican form of government in Germany. The mempers of this class recall the comfort and esteem which they enjoyed during the imperial regime and contrast their happy lot then with the grave economic difficulties which now confront them, the loss of prestige which they have suffered, the heavy taxation under which they are crushed and the little esteem which they as a plan: (1) conversion of all 5 ft. class enjoy. "How different was life 3 in. lines in Victoria and South Aus-Commission as an additional judge by under the Kaiser" sums up the point virtue of his office. The five divi- of view of business men, lawyers, pro- a new line to link up Lochiel and Port fessors, teachers, officials, and still Augusta; (3) building of a new line more the women folk of that class. Kyogle (N. S. W.) to Richmond Gap The reflection that the lost war and (on Queensland border) and on to two—the Chancery and the King's The reflection that the lost war and Bench Divisions. The position of not the advent of the foundation of Bench Divisions. The position of not the advent of the foundation of South Brisbane; .(4) conversion of Lord Chief Justice for all Ireland is to the republic is responsible for their main trunk lines in Western Ausdisappear when its present holder, T. changed condition rarely occurs to J. Molony, ceases to act, and his duties them. Press comment on the signifiparty lines enthusiasm in the Social-Notwithstanding all this elaborate ist newspapers, moderate satisfaction seen in which Ireland would receive preparation there are wise men at in the democratic organs, frank rethe head of the legal profession who gret at the passing of the monarchy dominion. "There has been nothing and South will yet remain under a Nationalists and those of the German like it," commented Mr. Asquith, common legal system. man People's Party, the party of the

sading "industrialists" and high TRADE WEAKNESS

IN ITS THIRD YEAR

Two extracts indicate the conflicting points of view. "Vorwarts," the organ of the Berlin Social Democrats, said: "Germany can never pursue a successful policy under the banner of Monarchy and Revenge," but only product that of "Bearphile and Pages." Recount Obstacles in Way of under that of Republic and Peace.

> The "Allgemeine Zeitung." a very well-edited newspaper, whose views are looked on with prejudice by a large section of the public because of the fact that Hugo Stinnes is one of its proprietors, said: "In truth there is no greater folly than to look on the events which took place on November 9, 1918, as nothing other than a national calamity."

OIL PROSPECTORS IN A RUSH TO KIMBERLEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office SYDNEY, New South Wales - The told a representative of The Sydney Morning Herald that huge quantities their own requirements. been pegged out in search of oil, would not work for nothing, and in by the state government being one of aration before it was of use as fuel. 85,000 square miles and another of Few Trains Operated 31.450 square miles.

Mr. Durack sits in Parliament for miles. Western Australia is affording ture of capital in the search for oil. been granted in the inaccessible parts

Under the amended Mineral Oil Act of 1920, the government of the big western state can confer the right for 10 years to prospect for oil. The two been mentioned above have been granted leases for five years, with the right to an extension for another five years on fulfillment of certain working conditions. In the event of payable oil being discovered, the oil basin is defined and the discoverer is given a reward claim of 640 acres, and two 21 years' lease. The country in which has been located is lightly wooded and undulating, consisting of limestone and sandstone, and showing evidences of anticlinal folds; the rainfall is about 30 inches a year.

"I have known of the oil find for about 12 months," said Mr. Durack. 'My attention was first drawn to the find by a returned soldier named Mr. Okes, who called at my office in Perth and produced samples of material covered in the Kimberley district. I had analyses made of the samples and at once went to the district. The journey took 15 days; I had to go by steamer to Wyndham on the coast of North Australia and then travel from 150 to 160 miles south by motor car The statements of the returned soldier Perth a quantity of the material. That

"Tests of the material were made in Perth, Melbourne and Sydney, and on satisfactory results being obtained the Mines Department in Western Australia was informed. In July last the assistant government geologist of the visiting western Australia at the time declared that while caution was necessary, the prospects from a geological standpoint seemed to be distinctly en-

AUSTRALIA'S PLAN TO LINK UP RAILWAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office MELBOURNE, Victoria-When the state premiers man' in January to consider the break of gauge scheme laid before them recently, they will carry to the andarence the decision of their governments. If approved, the modified scheme for converting the trunk lines linking up the capitals of the five states will involve the following expenditure:

The cost of the scheme to each state will not be based on the cost of conversion, but on a per capita basis, so that New South Wales will pay most of all as it has the largest population. The cost of converting all lines throughout Australia to the uniform 41/4 ft. 8 in. gauge would involve an

The scheme at present under consideration involves the following tralia to 4 ft. 81/2 in.; (2) building of tralia to 4 ft. 81/2 in. gauge.

MAKE THE Third National Bank YOUR BANK 383-387 Main St. "By the Clock" Springfield, Mass.

OF RUSSIA EVIDENT

British Business Man Finds Production Is Low and Transportation Almost at a Standstill

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England-In view of the

Soviet Government's offer to recognize pre-war debts on condition that a general treaty of peace is arranged with other powers, the views of an English business man who is chairman of a company which has large properties in Russia and who has just returned from a visit to that country, have special importance at this time. Speaking to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently on the famine difficulty, he said that the peasants needed up to rush of prospectors to the Northern quirements. Transport facilities, how-The attempts of the Communists to territory and the Kimberley district ever, were so bad that there was turn the anniversary into a demonstration not in honor of the founding of ing in the latter district of the first amount of food to the stricken areas true mineral oil discovered in the even though it were sent into the coal available was 70,000 tons; today produced an insufficient quantity for the large concessions granted any case the wood took a year's prep-

Very few trains, the representative the Kimberley electorate, which he of The Christian Science Monitor was says proudly is the largest in Aus-informed, were running in the country, tralia, covering up to 140,000 square and those chiefly for government officials. If food was landed at Riga for transport to the Volga districts the journey would occupy three weeks and the amount of food carried would be only 250 tons. Divide that into 4.-000 000 and some idea could be obtained of how long it would take to relieve the famine. Mr. Hoover was able to make certain that all food from America went to those for whom it was intended, but the quantity was very small in comparison with the needs.

In 4913 Russia exported 142,000,000 tons of foodstuffs, and today she could not feed herself. All the givernment was able to offer in response to the trade treaty with England, he affirmed, had been some scrap iron and goods stolen from foreigners. Furthermore, the country was producing nothing under Communism, and if industry were restarted everything would have to be imported. There was no pig iron, no copper, no lead, no silver, and no gold being produced.

More Peasants but Less Food -

The recognition of the Soviet Government would, it is considered, enable it to claim, deposits of about £30,000,000 which were in foreign banks. There was, however, not the be used for propaganda purposes. The was considered a sign of weakness. which really meant that the government had come to the end of its resources. The Bolsheviki always replied that the government could not restore the right to private property as the peasants had taken the land. But although there were certainly more people on the land than before the revolution they were subsisting on an acreage that was insufficient The Bolsheviki, it was stated, were

still hoping that the governments of the world would be undermined, and Monitor was informed Nation to render unaided any help to Russia. The only way was to establish a common policy among the nations. The credits required by the country were beyond the capacity of ordinary commercial consideration. It was stated that the British people had earned the dislike of all Russians opposed to Soviet rule, by the trade treaty with the Soviet Governbourgeoisie considered that the treaty was direct assistance given to the

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INDIA AS A FACTOR AMONG THE NATIONS

Representation of India at the Washington Conference Is

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England - Self-goverament in India has developed more was still a great deal of unrest in India. rapidly than was anticipated by the farmers of the limited Constitution the most prominent features of the re-which was granted in response to form that for the first time there had public clamor in 1919, when the Government of India Act was passed. In fact, so much has the political British rule. The attitude of the Indian status of India advanced that her delegate at Washington is being representation at the Washington watched with interest, and it is in his Conference is practically on an equality with the delegates of the other overseas dominions whose political ferentially favorably reflect on the development to the present stage has abilities of his countrymen to earn been slowly proceeding and evolving the full responsibilities which they have demanded.

At this juncture, therefore, when India enters the lists of international politics at Washington on the same footing as the "white" dominions, it which has been made by the Indian Empire at home in the evolution of her domestic political destiny.

Although less than a year, has elapsed since the granting of a limed Constitution, there are already in evidence definite signs that the ilans are impatient to enlarge the hasis on which they will become "self-Under the Government India Act a 10-year limit was fixed for reconsideration of the promade toward self-government. question of the fixing of an earlier date than that laid down came up recently for discussion in the Legis-lative Assembly on the resolution of Mr. Mazumdar, a non-official member, who demanded an earlier reconsideration of the Constitution than is laid the government offered a compromise, government the view of the Assembly hat the political progress made by

It is admitted that the compromise delegate. Constitution is too long.

houses, and more particularly the Assembly, have yet to show that they appreciate the elements of representation. Moreover, Mr. Nolens drew the mation asked for. An authoritative may be abolished any moment thought opinion on the subject stated: "We do fit. desire to attach too much im-tance to what we regard as the Martens and various Labor delegates from the recent world-wide upheaval: tion, of the strictest complian her of the Legislature.

Lower Chamber's Gain

The Montagu-Chelmsford scheme for limited Indian representative government, known as the "Montford" scheme, restricted the powers of the Assem'ly over the Exchequer, but that restriction is in practice ineffective, and in this way the Lower Chamber has gained more power than the Montford scheme contemplated. On the of the employers' delegates took part of swinging the Labor states of New whole, however, the Legislature has in this debate. On the other hand, South Wales and Queensland into line in this debate. not, and in fact has not had the time during its brief existence, shown any would entitle the country, at this early ferences' decisions on a level with the nish ammunition to the section which to a wider and more comprehensive form of representative govthan that which it at present enjoys. The intimation which will be conveyed by the Viceroy to the Home Government that the 10 years' "buffer" should be lessened, will show the Asthe light of being a body of men in a hurry, and in the absence of solid levements the appeal cannot be re-

this Constitution represented the inevitable development of the founda-tions upon which the British Mission in India was built. It was in conse-quence of the signal service rendered by India in the war that the famous future with regard to the victory of federal industry; the overriding of the local rate from Baltimore would announcement was made that, in social justice

future, the purpose of British policy was not to seek a larger association of Englishmen and Indians in the government and administration of that country, but also the greatest possible development of representative institutions and the establishment of responsible self-government within the Britaish Empire. The assemblies which were elected under the 1919 act were wonderfully representative of all Indicative of Country's Rise wonderfully representative of all races, creeds, classes, and interests, except the non-cooperative. One of the results of the reform has been to induce all committees in India to take a larger part in the political life of their country. There were, however, still many difficulties in front: There

It was, however, certainly one of rallied to Britzin's side a large part of the educated classes who were more than any other class the product of British rule. The attitude of the Indian power to demonstrate to the asset nations a relationship which would in-ferentially favorably reflect on the

LABOR DELEGATES AT GENEVA PASS ON ANNUAL REPORT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Switzerland-The third week of the third international Labor conference witnessed quite a number of interesting discussions of the first or second readings of the recommendations and conventions. Not a day passed without a public plenary sitting, and mostly there were held both evening and morning sittings.

The most attractive of the debates was over the annual report submitted by Albert Thomas, the director of the International Labor Bureau. Whereas lown in the act, and the granting, at the discussion of the report of the an early date, of wide political priv-leges. In reply to this resolution recent assembly took 10 plenary meetings, the present Labor conference and gave an undertaking that the had made up its mind that one day, convey to the home i. e., a morning and an evening sitting, must suffice for the purpose. Of course this method offered some difficulties. india warrants the revision of the but it had the advantage of forcing Constitution at an earlier date than the gathering to concentrate its inthat hitherto contemplated. The Assembly agreed to substitute this acquestion of the various governments' tion for the resolution, which its attitude with regard to the conven-mover thereupon withdrew. tions passed and to be passed. The discussion of this "grand" item of the agenda was introduced by Mr. Nolen's. There are conflicting views as to the expediency of the government's action. and Mr. Martens, the Belgian Labor

gained a technical Parliamentary suc-The tendencies of these two gentlecess, but it is doubted if it means vicDutch representative spoke from a above the award rate in certain states, tory in the outside world beyond the purely juridical viewpoint, the Belthe court's finding is equivalent to a confines of the Chamber in Simia. It gian laid much more stress on the weekly wage in those states of £4 8s. that they favor the Untermyer plan only possible by having two sections is argued that the government's assurptional aspects of things. Mr. Nolens With tew exceptions, the rates for plan and are willing to enter into a working at the same time. It is, of the chamber in Simia. It gian laid much more stress on the weekly wage in those states of £4 8s. that they favor the Untermyer plan only possible by having two sections are means that during the 10 months emphasized that m mbership in the skilled labor remained unchanged. working of the reformed Con- international Labor organization institution the representatives of the volved a legal obligation to submit New India democracy have shown such to the ratification of national legisefficacy and such acumen in politics latures' bills embodying the conven-and a sense of responsibility that the time allowed for reconsideration of Labor conferences. According to this As a matter of fact, it is urged, both conferences' decisions rests with this

reciate the elements of representaMoreover, Mr. Nolens drew the
government. The question list has
meeting's attention to the great difless than the court could have allowed en of great length and often the in- ference, from the standpoint of interasked for could be obtained national law, between the two methods rom published reference books, and, possible, i.e., ratification of the conin many cases, statistics of little value, ventions according to the treaty, or but involving a great amount of work to obtain, were requested. Toward the end of the session, however, the list became shorter and showed more lists and showed lists and showed more lists and showed lists and showed more lists and showed lists and showed lists are lists and showed lists and showed lists and showed lists are lists and showed lists and showed lists and showed lists are lists and showed lists and showed lists and showed lists are lists and showed lists an preciation of the value of the infor- length of time, while a national law

emeral chullitions of agitators trad- in his opinion of the vital importance ng on the economic distress arising for the international Labor organizathe same time these factors have the obligations prescribed in Part 13. be taken into consideration, and for Several of these speakers reminded the sake of India, which we hoped to the conference of the dangerous desee progressing smoothly to the status gree to which the working classes of full self-government, we can but confidence in these conferences had deplore any action which seems to already been shaken by the fact that ignore the facts as they are and to only few countries had, up to now, gay undue tribute to superficial pro-adopted the various conventions gressiveness limited only to the cham-agreed upon in Washington two years adopted the various conventions ago, more especially in respect of the eight; hour day. Mr. Baldesi, the Italian Labor delegate, pointedly re- Such rates will be fixed on the as- mended state regulation of the weight marked that those governments in sumption that on the index number of motor trucks operating within city the habit of strongly insisting on the for Melbourne, for the year ended limits; a mandatory law requiring strict application of the Versailles September 30, 1921, 85s. a week is a deeds and mortgages affecting real lenting attention to the application of that very Treaty's prescriptions concerning the international Labor or-

It was a surprise to notice that none some of the government representatives, while fully recognizing that it would not do to place the Labor condesiderata of private world congresses, uttered a warning against a prema-ture withdrawal of confidence. They rightly argued that ratification cannot everywhere be obtained as early as have taken the new arbitration pro-desired by a government, public opin-posal as a distinct step forward, they be lessened, will show the Asto the British Parliament in
ht of being a body of men in a
and in the absence of solid
time for enlightening the nation. Mr.
the Melbourne Trades Hall of the secschievements the appeal cannot be regarded with favor. The chief note sounded in both houses would appear good news that the majority of governo be the desire to get rid of the Enropean element as speedily as may be legislatures bills ratifying the confined to the new Constitution of ladia, the views of Sir Valentine lating the number of actual arbitration systems; the making of shipped at "through rates" to its destimation and later reshipped at "through rates" to its destimation arbitration system even shipped at "through rates" to its destimation arbitration system even shipped at "through rates" to its destimation arbitration system even shipped at "through rates" to its destimation arbitration system even shipped at "through rates" to its destimation arbitration system even shipped at "through rates" to its destimation arbitration system even shipped at "through rates" to its destimation are reliable to get rid of the Enropean element as speedily as may be legislatures bills ratifying the confined arbitration systems; the making of shipped at "through rates" to its destimation arbitration system even shipped at "through rates" to its destimation arbitration are reliable to get rid of the Enropean element as speedily as may be legislatures bills ratifying the confined arbitration systems; the making of shipped at "through rates" to its destimation are reliable to get rates are reliable to get ra While admitting that the "world at-

BASIC WAGE AS A

Extraordinary Industrial Condition in New South Wales Faced the Recent Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australesian News Office MELBOURNE, Victoria-When the Prime Minister and the premiers of a court of appeal, they were facing an extraordinary industrial position, par-ticularly in New South Wales.

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor will be familiar with the ef- when board and lodging is forts of the Labor Government in by the employer. A small se New South Wales to prevent the carrying out of the State Board of Trade wage, and they will recall the action of the state industrial court in granting the applications of the state railsioners and others for the institution of the new wage. But even more important, from the Australian standpoint, have been recent developments in the Commonwealth Arbitra-tion Court, now presided over by Mr. Justice Powers. The kindred agitation in New South Wales and else-where for reduced working hours will

be dealt with in another article. Mr. Justice Powers has announced his finding in the case of the Federated Gas Employees Union against the Metropolitan Gas Company of Melbourne, and others. The chief point involved was the wage which should be fixed as a laborer's wage in the gas works this case was adjourned until the Comnonwealth Court had heard the com bined unions' arguments in favor of the application of the Federal Basic Wage Commission recommendation of Powers' decided that he could not fix hat standard, and he then continued the hearing of the gasworkers' case.

Award Important

As this case virtually involved the award was awaited with general in-terest, especially as it affected several states. The union had claimed in the basic wage of £4 5s. a week or 3s. a being paid by the gas companies.

"The court is faced for the first ime," said Mr. Justice Powers, "with the unpleasant duty of dealing with wages at a time when the cost of living has fallen considerably. The highest wages that can be paid by any country in the end are those that can be paid by its industries, whether the employer is a capitalist, a Communist, a Socialist, or a state government. The on the figures for the year ended June 30, 1921. I am informed that prices have been falling each quarter duced wages, and this should be an answer to the contention that the cost of living is solely due to increased wages. The court has never increased wages until the increased cost of living has required a wage increase. All trations to reduce tax burdens, either courts must recognize that the in- by economizing or by increasing their dustries cannot continue to pay war efficiency" has been urged upon Gov.

Subject to Review

"To secure for a time, at least, the from October 31, to be altered automatically every three months thereborer."

following much the same course as municipal pension the president of the Federal Court, of swinging the Labor states of New with the new arbitration combined court. As it is, the decision of Mr Justice Powers will unwittingly would make a bonfire of the social structure, including the arbitration

Although the Labor governments more unwieldy and unsatisfactory natio

FEDERAL QUESTION of the right of state employees to take cases to industrial courts. Result in Doubt

As legislation by each state must precede the inauguration of the radical changes agreed upon at the Premier's of the Australian Premiers in Labor circles does not promise well for the change. Both the New South Wales and Queenaland governments hold office by a very narrow margin and the defection of one or two Labor

members might spell the end.
A fresh phase of the basic wage the states made their important tenta-ing on the question of the combined tive decision recently for an entirely federal and state court, is the award tangle, and one that must have a bear would determine the basic wage and fix working hours, as wall as act as a court of appeal, they would be the kind by the board and is made a court of appeal, they work a court of appeal they work as a court of a court of appeal they work as a court of a new re tration court composed of by the New South Wales Board of new basic wage for rural workers has been fixed at £3 6s. a week, if without board and lodging, but £2 2s. a week when board and lodging is provided the board is entirely opposed to the declaration of any rural wage at present and another section declares that the wage should be much higher than that fixed.

There are dismal prophecies of the results of a basic wage. It is asserted that hundreds of struggling farmers will have to abandon their land and that men with larger holdings will give up general farming and turn to stock raising. Particularly is this the case, it is alleged, with orchardists. A fact that should be considered in this respect is the large number of unskilled laborers who are learning farm or orchard work. Payment of the full basic wage to such men would press somewhat hardly on the employer. As against these arguments many farm vorkers consider that the new wage is inadequate. In some cases it is tainly true that living conditions for rural workers are poor and must Variable Progress

BUILDING WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York-Representatives of the Building Trades Council, the American Federation of Labor, wage for a laboring man, the Trades and Labor Council met yesterto them by Samuel Untermyer, coun-sel for the Lockwood investigating first place a basic wage of £7 a week committee. It was announced on for laborers; the court had refused to Tuesday, after an all-day session of grant £5 16s. 6d. Now Mr. Justice the Building Trades Council, that the general. Powers gave the final decision-a workers' delegates had voted unanthe committee hoped for similar action on the part of the employers. Unions of painters, plasterers and bricklayers, above the award rate in certain states, with the Building Trades Council, have

This plan proposes a contract to be made for two years from January 1. for a 1923 wage scale based on that of 1922 and subject to the fluctuations in the cost of living, also for an arbitrade. It also provides for greater or by stipulating that the additional \$1 a day allowed because of increased cost of living shall be forfeited if production or efficiency is permitted to fall below the standard.

NEW YORK CITIES WANT MORE POWER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Of

ALBANY, New York-The passage N. L. Miller by the State Conference of Mayors.

Pointing out the necessity for economy, the advisory committee of rates now fixed. I promise to make the conference said that cities were the rate a fixed one for six months. facing a serious reduction in revenue from indirect taxation and recomfrom indirect taxation and recom-mended that cities be given a share after—based upon a statistician's fig-ures for the year preceding June 30, September 30 and December 31 each changed to reduce cost but not year-until a new award is made, efficiency of machinery. It also recomought likewise to pay unre- fair basic wage for an ordinary la- property to be submitted to local assessment boards to help them keen If state/arbitration courts were not its, records; home rule; uniform law; general municipal bonding law; revision of there would probably be little hope laws affecting taxation of public utilities and various other changes.

GRAIN TERMINAL IS URGED IN BALTIMORE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BALTIMORE, Maryland-It is believed that the enforcement of a grain storage order (or transit storage privilege) issued by the Trunk Line Asso ciation will result in making Balti-

The order referred to, which has just become effective, provides for the

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England-The thirtieth conference of the International Law Great praise is due to the learned Association, which was recently held at the Palace of Peace at The Hague, committee, who in and out of its various meetings have worked assiduance will be researded as the most successful of the whole series, not only which, while not satisfying the exfrom the numbers attending and the nany states represented by the members, but from the solid work per-formed, much of which will, it is hoped, bear immediate fruit.

Certain absences at The Hague conference were regrettable, but at the same time inevitable, and among these the most important were caused by the appointment of the president of the association, the Earl of Reading, as Viceroy of India, and by the absorption in state affairs of Lord Birker head, the Lord Chancellor of England, who was to have presided on the last ference was Dr. D. Josephus Jitta. Counselor of State and president of the Netherlands branch.

Not the least valuable element in any such gathering is the opportunity afforded for mutual intercourse, which necessarily results in better international understanding. The intercommunion of so many jurists and men of affairs can but result in appreciation not only of their excellent personal qualities, but of their differing indi-vidual and national points of view.

In the background must ever remain the conviction that in some important matters progress may be made to such ACCEPT AGREEMENT an extent that the work may be taken up and completed by the League of Nations, while in others no such may be required, and immediate adoption of results may prove to be praticable. Of the former class the report War" is a conspicuous example, while fixing of what might be considered a State Federation of Labor and Central of the latter the code of rules formulated and adopted on bills of lading day to accept the proposals submitted has received the almost unanimous approval of shipowners, merchants, banks, and chambers of commerce. It is hoped that by the beginning of 1922 the observation of these rules will be

The number of papers presented a imously in favor of the proposals and the conference was large and covered a very wide ground, and it says much for the forbearance of members inclined to eloquence and for the manincluding 25,000 workers not amliated agement of the meetings by the different presidents that the whole of the notified officials of that organization business was completed; but this was course, impossible to mention all the subjects canvassed; but special mention should be made of the papers presented by the Hon. Charles B. Elliot, of the United States, on "The Monroe Doctrine Exception in the League of Nations Covenant"; by Dr. Paul von Aner (Hungary) on Protection of National Minorities. and by Baron Heyking, former Russian Consul-General in London, on "The Minorities' Rights in the Baltic States.

Discussion on Maritime Laws

The discussion on the laws of war at sea gave evidence of great differences of opinion, and the subject was ultimately referred to the maritime laws ittee. A special committee was appointed to deal with the proposals of only such general laws affecting and absence of nationality; and the recities "as will permit local adminis- port which was presented by the con mittee which had been considering the subject of aviation Further progress was made with the subject of "The Execution of Foreign Judgments," on which a joint paper was read by Judge Coaters of The



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conference rest with the committee presided over by Lord Justice Younger. The statement says that the budget will be reduced so as to result in a surplus during the six menths that code of rules which for practical code of rules which for practical sagacity has rarely been equaled. tremists on either side, will be gratefully accepted by those who desire only what is practicable.

Compromise Report Presented

Another matter of paramount im portance is to be found in the re port of the maritime law committee, containing what will henceforth be known as The Hague Rules, 1921, defining and apportioning the risks arising under maritime bills of lading. interests are discordant, is the result and apparently irreconcilable discusthe harmonious result is chiefly due to the moderation and wisdom of Sir Henry Duke, president of the probate, divorce and admiralty division of the High Court of Justice, London, who

Tribute is certainly due to the warm conitality accorded to the members of the conference by their Dutch mem-Palace of Peace, the municipalities of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and The Hague, the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company, and the railway and tramway companies concerned. in a great measure due to this unbounded munificence that the members, old and new, had such good standing and therefore to the peace of the world.

representatives of all the late warring three years, has cost \$8,000,000. The nations thus to combine in peaceful intercourse and toleration. The part- and the water has been filling in for ings of friends were reluctant, but four days. were relieved in some measure by the "au revoir at Buenos Aires in Septem- BETTING LAW HELD

ONTARIO'S TRACTION PLAN Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINDSOR, Ontario - The Ontario plan and are willing to enter into a working at the same time. It is, of Hydroelectric , Power Commission. which some time ago took over Windsor's transportation system, is plan-lower Criminal Court. Notice of ap-ning additional traction facilities for peal was given by state attorneys. the border cities. These will include The decision grew out of a test case a trial of trackless trolleys. The combrought by H. C. Murnan, president mission will be in a position to use of the Mobile Business Men's Racing trackless trolleys in part of Windsor Association, which believes the court by early spring. The streets to be action assures a 10 to 15 days' race served by this experimental plan have meeting here in the spring, to follow will be commenced before long.

FADING OPINIONS

ON MARITIME CODE

Hagus and Professor

Subjects will be farther considered by committees. It is hoped that a code referring to the sale of greeds, introduced by Dr. Jitta, and Dr. H. Craandyk, will be taken up and completed by the Netherlands brained of cided upon at a conference of President Committee to the association in time for the next conference.

Attack the honors of the committee to result in a statement by Santiago Rey, House majority leader.

remain of the fiscal year. The repubequaled. He will utilize its own resources to normalize conditions.

In addition to restoring normal economic conditions by these measof the sugar industry will be imbeing carried on in Washington by the Cuban Government.

TOYS AND GAMES BILL IN 1921 WAS \$100,000,000

NEW YORK, New York-More than \$100,000,000 was spent by the American people for toys and games during 1921, the National City Bank has figured. The factory value of toys manufactured in this country has of a compromize arrived at after long since the war cut off the supply from Germany, chief source of America's sion, and it may be safely said that toy imports. The value of toys made here in 1919 was given as \$46,000,000, compared with \$14,000,000 five years

Capital invested in the American industry advanced from \$10,000,000 in 1914 to \$25,000,000 in 1919. Toy imports declined from \$8,000,000 in 1913 to \$1,000,000 in 1918, while imports rose in 1920 to \$6,000,000 and to \$10. bers and friends and by the Royal 000,000 in 1921. Exports of American Government, the authorities of the toys jumped from less than \$1,000,000 in 1913 to \$4,000,000 last year.

CANADA'S HUGE POWER UNIT IS SET IN MOTION

NIAGARA FALLS, Ontario-Premier E. C. Drury of Ontario yesterday and learned to appreciate and respect threw in a switch at the new hydroone another, and it may be said with electric power house at Queenston. truth that such gatherings, whether setting into motion the first of the of business or for social purposes, huge generating units of the greatest have in the past and do now, conduce hydroelectric power system in the most efficaciously to mutual under-world. Government, municipal and other officials were present at the ceremony. The immense project, It was in itself no small thing for which has been under construction for power canal was completed last week

UNCONSTITUTIONAL

MOBILE, Alabama-An act of the Legislature of Alabama of 1919, prohibiting the making of a wager on a horse race or other form of sport, was

en named, and removal of tracks the fair grounds meeting at New Orleans.

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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

from here, and few have said it nay throughout the centuries! From the "midinette" to the most celebrated dress designer all are inspired by Paris itself, the atmosphere of art which it exhales, and the beauty of its public buildings as architectural

within the last few years the presentment of ballets has undergone drastic changes, more especially in the question of clothes.

Recently at the Opera, Delibes' ballet of ('Sylvia," beautifully staged and mounted, offered a feast of color and

mounted, offered a feast of color and harmony to the vast audience. There were same wonderful dresses of shaded vio et hues, and some, equally criginal, were made in imitation tiger skin over which were draped moleculored tunics; the whole proclaiming an entirely new departure in conception and line. The opers which foltion and line. The opera which fol-lowed was Mozart's " Il Seraglio" and a dress worn by one of the singers was not only sirikingly original, but heautiful to behold. It was made in the softest georgette of the color of the violet leaf, mingled with a light gold embroidery, and over this an open that the softest georgette of the color of the violet leaf, mingled with a light gold embroidery, and over this an open that we have the attribute of death blue with a turben of

In former days this combination of color would have been utterly con-demned as too daring, but today the public demand and receive something nearer perfection, and they are keenly appreciative of novel effects and ideas

stage artistry.

A pretty head-dress in the new vermilion hue was seen on a dark head in one of the boxes at the Opera. It consisted of a stamped velvet band shaped as a diadem, with feathers at the side to match. On another dark b nd of green silk was drawn across the brow. Head-dresses are very fishionable; but at the same time there is a pronounced return to the ricek, well-dressed heads of autrefols ricek, well-dressed heads of autrefois as a distinct protest against the conflure of last winter. Hair slightly waved and very simply dressed looks much better than artificially untidy heads, achieved, be it said, with much forethought and effort. Bobbed hair is less general, and when seen at all it is curled and catefully combed. To-avoid removing the hat at the theater, and holding it all evening on the knees, some women have adopted tight sort of little toques, but the custom is not general. Robes de style beside simple swathed dresses assert the individuality of the wearer and emphasize the fact that fashion is enlarging her borders, and loosening her shackles, allowing more liberty

of choice to her adherents.

At a Ritritunch lately one woman wore a dress of havana brown pleated in flat pleats from neck to hem with a brown round toque exactly to match.
Also seen at the Ritz on a young girl was a pleated skirt with a short black velvet jacket piped with white. It is easy with a little skill to make oneself becoming millinery, at moderate cost. An English woman passing through l'aris chose and purchaged at one of the big emporiums a brown cloth coat irimmed with fur fabric. It was very well cut and made, but to match this a hat was needed, so half a meter of duvetyn was procured, also a muslin shape, which was molded to suit the

wore a beautifully embroidered old Chinese jacket in a shade of green and unprocurable today. on the surface matched the silk lining of the very voluminous sleeves, which were bound with black satin; this was rn over a black kilted skirt, and was very smart and novel as an afternoon

Floor Coverings

The floor supplies the base for every decorative scheme of the room and should be considered as such before the color of walls and ceiling is de-cided upon. It should also be studied in its color relation to the woodwork efore furniture and ornaments are selected. As it is the foundation of the color scheme it should supply the despest tone. Thus when hardwood is used it should be stained a dark epia, the wall covering should be of a ighter tone and the ceiling a few shades lighter than the wall. A room whose walls are of a darker shade than the floor always has a disquiet- modern rugs through a certain chem-

Mahogany and walnut are as a rule in the white, especially at the knot too deep in tone and seem to demand a Auction sales held by unknown and stronger background to show them off unreliable persons should be carefully to the best advantage. The floor should avoided.

Among the domestic rugs that are until ready to use them, then put them serviceable and excellent in color are in boiling hot water and thawed them, portant in this respect than the walls. One good size rug of rich deep color will often restore the balance where will often restore the balance where to the best advantage. The floor should avoided. the wood is too weak in tone. If the in two tones of terra-cotts and deep room contains a good deal of hand-some furniture, one large rug or several smaller ones of a luxurious de-Hand-tufted rugs such as the Doneersi smaller ones of a luxurious description will be required to establish gal and Azminster make excellent floor an equilibrium. A discordant effect is creerings, for not only are they of always created when the floor is covered with a quantity of rugs and the order to any shape and size.

Potatoes for IWO.

Scrub clean, three medium-sized potatoes, alice %-inch thick. Steam A boiler or tub will do. If you have about ten minutes. Dry with cloth, or scales for weighing, weigh a certain quantity of rugs and the order to any shape and size.

Parisian Comments

A young student said "To be in terms of the old oriental rugs are invariably good. Because of their sentence which adequately explains the off-discussed problem of why the off-discussed problem of why the flat of fashion has always gone forth flat or fashion has always gone forth flower, made from here and few here and few



We have, sometimes, when making a number, placed them on a board and put the board out of doors during a summer day, bringing in at night.

This is not necessary but hurries the curing some curing some.

warm enough or else too little rennet one could desire will be provided.
tablet was used. The too little warmth. There is a recess in most rooms,
hay be remedied by heating whey and usually between the fireplace and a adding to the product, but the only wall, and this can be utilized as a right way is the right way, and right hanging cupboard, should no closet tablet. When done accurately the cheese-making is very simple. After the curd is out, it takes only about an hour to dip off the whey for a 10 board, composed of a board the exact of 15-pound cheese; smaller ones in proportion.

itably make cheese at home, add to ing from it will make the place dust the daily menu, and sell at a good proof, and, with a plain wooden rod price if a commercial deal is wanted. running along the center of the recess A good cheese made after this rule for coat hangers your wardrobe is brings the highest market price, when once known and tasted.

Milk of good quality, makes about twice as much cheese as it would, matter, just a plain wooden table top with the control of the property of th

there is nothing can be done but to with frilled edges to fall over and hide let it leak until the whey is eliminated. The cloths will require very dainty dressing table. The washstand frequent changing, and this cheese is a replica of the dressing table, only will not keep very long, but if used it is oblong in design, and white as soon as cured it will be all right, American cloth replaces the muslin though loose textured. It is better, cover on the top. The chest of drawers

Some Little Things

seamstress: A black darner for white while a curtain is made to draw across hose and a white darner for black, the front. The drawers are simple A skein of many-colored silk canvas trays, resting on cross-pleces threads, sold for glove-mending, but of wood, fixed to the legs, and can used whenever an entire spool of easily be drawn out. It is important

cheese hoop can be made by any hardware man who makes tin articles. We had one made of galvanized iron: it is about twelve inches in height and about ten inches in diameter. It is pail or can. By this time the output of the man who makes in diameter. It is pail or can. By this time the output of the mouth of the man who makes in diameter. It is pail or can. By this time the current of the mouth of the man when to sow the seeds of the new can look in a room with plate white can look in a room with plate when to sow the seeds of the new can look in a room with plate white can look in a room with plate white can look in a room with plate white can look in a room with plate when to sow the seeds of the new can look in a room with plate white can look in a room with plate when the chintz is of the calendar months is recorded. Such a book will remind one when to transplant or cultivate certain plants. annual so much admired when it was color-washed walls (very easily done in full bloom, and when to obtain the by oneself), a floor stained with walbulbs promised by neighbor X last nut water stain and well polished with spring.

with slate pencil attached, where decorative chintz. notes concerning necessary orders of repairs may be jotted down and left in plain sight until attended to.

A kitchen cupboard drawer containing clean wrapping paper, paper sacks, olled paper, string, twine, elastic bands, and shears.

An appropriate wastebasket, visible

A properly stocked pincushion in

Labels on both ends of the boxes in which things are stored. "Hat trim-mings," "Holiday tree decorations," "Halloween favors." "Colored silk scraps," "Pink candleshades and table decorations" are all stored on the same high shelf. How easy to slide opening five.

To the "Lady of the House": A set of book-shaped letter files for clippings and articles referring respec-tively to the garden, the kitchen, peronal or business matters, or

Cleanliness and Comfort

or other bit of writing.

All these are such little things, but where seamstress, cook, housekeeper, gardener, and "lady of the house" are one and the same, every little thing thoughtfully provided brings more sat-isfactory results, more order, and more

Portable Bedroom **Furniture**

In these days of frequent movement necessary for some time. If left alone and change of abode the question of it will mold, or maybe crack.

After a cheese is well cured it may packed is one of paramount imporbe covered with paraffine and kept tance, and this is especially the case with regard to bedroom furniture, its A small cheese may be cut when beds, cumbersome wardrobes and four weeks old, but is much better chests of drawers. The following dewhen six weeks of age.

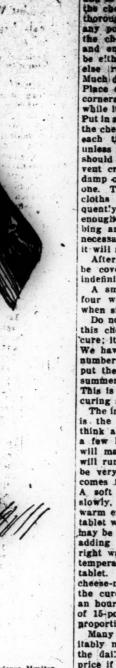
Scription of easily made and portable

Do not make the mistake of putting bedroom furniture may therefore be of this cheese away in a cool place to service to some nomadic housewife. cure; it must be kept in a warm place. First and foremost, no bedstead is rethe important part of cheese-making lower part of the box mattress or is the right temperature. Do not tightly stretched from block to block, think a few degress more of heat or will hide the blocks and form a nice a few less will do. Milk too warm, finish. A similar hanging, double the will make a tough cheese, the whey length of the valance should be will run off very freely, and the curd stretched across the wall at the head be very tenacious. The same result of the bed, and will give an air of imcomes from too much rennet tablet. portance and proportion to the whole, A soft curd, with whey eliminated and with a suitable coverlet, as comslowly, shows that the milk was not fortable and attractive a bed as any-

temperature and right proportion of have been provided by the architect. many country women might prof- the board with chintz curtains hang-

butter.

If for any reason a cheese leaks on with hinges, enabling it to fold up, whey after it is taken from the press, because it was too soft or because it was not pressed hard enough the table, and a spotted muslin cover, there is nothing can be done but there is nothing can be done but the table, and a spotted muslin cover, though loose textured. It is determined to the cover on the cop. The character however, to have i right, to begin is also made on practically the same with. is drawn tightly and plainly round the back and the two sides and fastened Which have meant much, to the with drawing pins to the legs and top, To the gardener: A garden reminder the legs must be fixed flush with the or notebook divided into 12 sections four corners, so as to give the square beesway and turnentine, a rush mat or To the housekeeper: A kitchen slate two, and above all, a well chosen and



There are smart lines in the new wraps

of wear and tear; they are more suit-good for bedrooms. Small, hand-able in the drawing-room. Durable woven rugs are also made for the

frocks is greatly determined by the way they are worn.

An interesting hostess recently the rugs of India and China there are four important oriental groups. In the first we have the Daghestan, Guendjie, Kabistan, Karabagh, Kazak, Shirvan, and Soumak. In the second, Anatolian, Chiordes, Koula, Ladik, Melas, Oushak, and Sparts. In the Ferraghan, Khorassan, Kurdi-

> Beloochistan, Bokhara, Khiva. One should take pains when selecting an oriental rug to see that the selvage is not broken, as in that case its usefulness is practically over. They should also be carefully examined on both sides, especially on the back, for tiny cuts that might escape the superficial glance. If these cuts

Another rug to avoid is the one that has been "doctored." To obtain better prices, unscrupulous dealers will put dark enough to be in harmony with undergone this treatment almost inthe furniture that is placed upon it, variably shows a slight tinge of pink
in cold water, but such ages at the cold water, but such ages at the cold water.

rugs like the Oushak are best for the living-room and library; those of close texture and quiet design and color. A rag carpet is not a bad covering texture and quiet design and color. A rag carpet is not a bad covering such as the Anatolians and Shiraz, are for the bathroom, as it is bright and most satisfactory for the bedroom, neat and will stand laundering. The Those that have a short pile are to be newest flooring for the bathroom is

It is a good plan to cover an entire suite of rooms with the same pattern, as the effect is more restful than when two or three different kinds are used. Carpets free from pattern and of good, strong color are best for the

stairs. Where no scheme of period dec oration is being carried out the Wilton carpet is the most satisfying in color and texture. The better grade of akhs, Saruch, Sehna, Shiraz, Tabriz, and Saraband. In the fourth, Afghan, with the design used in the border cheaper grades of Wilton are to be found good, reliable colors of green and brown that make an excellent

basic tone for the other furnishings An Axminster carpet may be used to advantage in almost any room The designs follow those of the Wilton to a considerable degree. Body Brussels, the best known, is not as the superficial glance. If these cuts are very small they can be mended and the rug preserved, but if they are wears just as long; Ingrain is quite several inches long the rug should not an expensive floor covering; as it has not the wearing quality of other car-

When Eggs Are Frozen

The price of eggs is such that it seems something of a calamity if, for their yolks hard, almost as though they had been boiled. Just as an ex-periment one family kept some eggs frosen, that had frozen accidentally, trying.

Potatoes for Two

Simple and Sure Cheese-Making

cheese-making is not theoretical but dipping, moving about over the surface has been handed down for generality of the curd until you have removed all the whey you can readily. Some-

even the more reasonable ones. The chief art in trimming hats is to get a cheef art in trimming hats is to get a cheef art in trimming hats is to get a cheef art in trimming hats is to get a cheef art in trimming hats is to get a cheef art in trimming hats is to get a cheef are woven. Many unscripulous are more or less of a necessity. The all found in an ordinary home, except their names from the mukemay home. Except their names from the mukemay about ten inches in diameter. It is should be in quite large lumps, and pipe. A "follower," which is a cover that will slip inside the hoop easily, is required; ours is made of a piece of

> each-possibly a little more—the milk, the press. and you are equipped for making a Of course there are commercial devices for pressing homemade cheese, but an improvired press does very

wood and has a handle on, to make

The cheese color and rennet tablets can be had at almost any drug store, well. It is operated on the fulcrum and if not any city drug store will and lever plan. Any man and alfurnish them or any catalogue house. most any woman will know how this The products are put up by the same works. This one is made thus: Nail

in solution. It is cooled slowly for the morning the cold milk is put over degrees Fahrenheit. The mixture should make a product 85 degrees Fahrenheit. This is the correct tem-perature for cheese-making.

The design of rugs and carpets can inexpensive and pleasing covering. salt. Crisp and dainty.

Mohair rugs in one tone make an the broiler, serve with springle of then estimate the amount you have.

For 100 pounds of milk use 1 cheese

aniline instead of vegetable dyes, are lought Hand follors at most of the dire. The other coat is embroidered over the top of receptacle, but do not often inferior to those of European big department shops. They are woven with self-color silk and has a long, allow it to touch the mNk. Let stand like the old-fashioned rag carpet, but narrow tie belt of the duvetyn.

The costume on the right is particularly smart, being made of black on ow used they are more decorative. It is with the attractiveness of the materials now used they are more decorative. It is with the tan warp is velvet, the low waist belted with one the thickened milk, and if the clabber of the interesting new belts. The tie is thick and resilient, and a little whey are more any target they are more serviceable than that made with the white is very and cuffs are of silk. ready for cutting.

With a long knife cut the curd into inch squares. This opens it so that the whey exudes. In a few minutes wet the cloth cover in water; let it The following method of home the whey with a bowl or cup. Keep Those that have a short pile are to be countenance. There resulted a charm-ing toque, further ornamented by a narrow strip of fabric hung down one side, giving a Russian effect and suiting the wearer; moreover costing a new strip of compared with prices demanded at the fashionable shops or elemanded at the fashionable shops or even the more reasonable ones. The

> more or less adhesive to itself about 4 quarts of whey to 90 or 95 degrees Fahrenheit, by dairy thermometer, and pour this on the cheese mass. Break gently, to warm it all a little; turn off this whey, and if the curd Aside from this, the utensils are squeaks a little as you break it, it is found in the house. A clean washiub, ready for the sait; if soft and does not or a large boiler, for holding the milk, squeak, heat a second lot of whey and a bowl with which to dip off the whey, pour over it. Pour off again, add salt a square of thin cloth, a cotton flour in the proportion of about 4 tableor sugar sack will do, or one of real spoonfuls well rounded to 100 pounds heesecloth. A bottle of cheese color of milk used. Work sait in carefully, costing about twenty-five cents, some lift curd into a clean, wet cloth placed cheese tablets, costing about two cents in a milkpail, and you are ready for

a two-by-four to any out building out the one box desired, instead of companies that make butter color.

We use two milkings for a cheese, about three feet from the ground. Place but that would depend upon the a box under this, and on the box place amount of milk. The milk at night the cheese hoop; in the hoop place the is strained into an open vessel and cheese curd, lifting it in in the cloth; stirred frequently to keep the cream arrange the curd in the boop, as in solution. It is cooled slowly for smoothly as may be, turn the corners the same purpose. We want all of of the cloth over the curd. These will the cream in the cheese, to keep it not lie smooth, but make them as lit-from rising as much as we can. In the bunchy as possible. Put the "fo;the morning the cold milk is put over lower" on, and alip it down on the the fire and heated to about 80 degrees curd. If the hoop is full, the "follower" by the dairy thermometer. The milk is placed so that it will press down fresh from the cows is about 90 on the curd. Put a second two-by-four degrees. Fahrenheit. The mixture under the one halled to the building and let the free portion press down on the cheese. If the curd is down in the hoop so that no pressure results, place upon the "follower" blocks or pieces of brick to build it up until pressure is assured. This will be all that is needed. At noon, place a little weight

At night wet a clean cloth, remove



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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND HINVESTMENTS

REVIEW OF WOOL MARKETS IN WORLD

Conditions in Textile Industry at Close of 1921 Much Different From Year Ago When There

Westmereland Coal, quarterly of 2% per cent, payable January 3 to stock of December 20.

Cornell Cotton Mills, quarterly of 2% and extra of 8%, both payable December 20. Was Oversupply on Hand cember 24 to stock of December 20 The former usual rate was 2%. Extra

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor contrast with the opening of the ber 20. . ear within the wool textile industry. ks of wool, which were in heavy upply in the dealers' and growers' ands have steadily disappeared into desirable stocks of practically ades are in very limited supply, th no hope of any considerable lief from importations for several onths, or until a reasonable, permaent tariff is passed by Congress. Consumption of wool at the mills

fallen off slightly since the high point in October, when it amounted payable January 2. to practically 60,000,000 pounds in condition purchased, judging from the government statistics on the stock of December 12. decrease in active machine hours of able January 2. three per cent, as compared with November 1.

Consumption for Year

Taking the year as a whole, con sumption has closely approximated that of a normal year, of say £550,-000,000, although the quantity used in the mills in January amounted to only £20,000,000. While the dealers and growers have comparatively little wool, especially of the more desirable the year, the larger manufacturers factor is the heavy stocks of manufactured clothing, due to the inability or unwillingness of the public to buy. mill compani

suits in prices being forced up more the American section are willing?" exchange depreciation and currency or less steadily, while the manufacture has been a feeling recently that that so much wool is being bought on mill account in the closing days of the year, when with the holidays and annual inventories, the market usually is dull. A better tone in the New York goods market, also, is responsible for a better business being done that while some figures are scarcely any better than spinning companies have very little currency figures as a guide to foreign or no work at all, others are running exchange movements of the more detailed that the full 48 preciated currencies. In fact, an athours a week, or nearly so. But, for goods market, also, is responsible for a better business being done during the winter. Although the product is found to fail, and the inductive method of arriving at an explanative method of arriving at \$2.10@\$2.15. Fine domestic staple greater number of the mills will have ductive orgument based upon first funaines and at 90 cents for the best only about enough to keep half of portance to a country in so far as wool being limited. Good half-blood combing domestic is held at 80 cents, clean basis; three-eighths is firm at 60 cents and high quarter-blood wools territory wools, the supply of either the industry going. (50s) at 50@52 cents. Foreign Wool Auctions

The foreign wool auctions are all closed for the holiday period, prices at the closing being the highest for ome time. Keen competition marked closing auctions last week in lng in Sydney on the basis of about 85 cents, clean landed Boston, duty free, exchange being figured at the stronger shares. United States Liberty issues were stronger with the stronger shares. 85 cents, clean landed Boston, unty free, exchange being figured at \$4.20, the general bond list snowed more while burry topmaking wools of the steadiness. Call money ruled at 5 pen steadiness. Call money ruled at 5 pen cent. Sales totaled 881,900 shares. same grade were costing 19d., first cost, or 79 cents, clean landed Boston. The rates in Dunedin, New Zealand, were fully on a par with the rates at Wellington the week before, al-though the offering was only an ordi-

at Buenos Aires and is reported to have cleared practically all the standard wools available. Good wools have been moving steadily in Montevideo, also, partly for American account.

Bradford has grown decidedly stronger in the last few weeks, more employees the marticularly with reference to the marticularly with reference to the market and Steel 52's, up 1½.

particularly with reference to fine counts of tops and yarns, which have been sold freely. Good 64s tops, today, are rather difficult to find under 49d., and some holders refuse to consider less than 50d. Less than a month ago 41@42d. was accepted; since when prices have been advanced steadily to the present level. Crossbreds, also, have appreciated, though in nothing like the same proposition, since the supply of crossbred wools available is much greater. The consumption of fine wools throughout the world at the present time is said to be considerably faster than the rate of growth of those wools. At the sale of 2000 bales of crossbred wools in Bradford last week, however, prices advanced 5 to 15 per cent, according as the wool was coarse or fine, compared with closing rates at London. The Yorkclosing rates at London. The Yorkshire trade is calling very insistently
for larger offerings, especially of merinos, in London, and the next two
sales, the first of which commences
January 16 in Coleman Street, will
have 200,000 Pales as the offering, inlast, July 17.87, October 16.95. Spot
netual shortage of currency.

More notes are required and will

MEWCASTLE, England — Messrs.
Swan Hunter and Wigham Richardson
have booked orders for two steamers
for service on the Canadian Lakes.
This is the first order received on the
More notes are required and will

Type for a considerable time.

DIVIDENDS

Standard Screw, quarterly of 3% on preferred and quarterly of 5% on common, payable January 3 to stock of December 17.

of 1% was paid with each of the past four regular dividends. BOSTON, Massachusetts—The close of the year 1921 shows a marked able January 3 to stock of Decem-

tion of wool machinery, as of Falcon Steel, quarterly of 1% on

COTTON INDUSTRY

Some Spinners Are Running Full

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European

was recently taken in the Lancashire admitted that the causes of exchange and not a few of the smaller ones who are so situated as to be able to do it have anticipated their needs to a considerable extent for the coming heavy-weight season, realizing that a shorthge of wool is imminent and such mills, naturally will be in a very such mills, naturally will be in a very to the control of the coming short time working of the mills. The proposal, which was that of the Federal planation is found to be quite adequate there, making the total for the 11 months when the available figures are studied and compared. The axternal value of marks (and the same applies to simulate that the causes of exchange at the causes howing that for November meration is found to be quite adequate there, making the total for the 11 months. Same applies to simulate that the causes of exchange at the causes of exchange at the causes of exchange at the causes howing that for November meration is found to be quite adequate there, making the total for the 11 months. avorable position for naming prices ican cotton to 24 hours a week. To liar cases) does not, for example, vary heavy-weight goods when carry out the resolution, the ballot at all closely with the volume of notes was to show at least 80 per cent of in circulation, as is so often assumed. In 1919-20 the rate of increase in the modifies sent them in the corresponding period last year.

To Asia, the figures show, was

s and tops, good 64-70s tops posal for organized curtailment of tive method of arriving at an explana-been sold at \$1.25, while production has failed to obtain the tion (by a study of actual experience) 2-50s fine yearns are quotable necessary percentage of support, a has to be abandoned in favor of a deis quoted at \$95 cents to \$1, to continue their own system of short-in basis, for the best fleece de-time, as orders for yarn and cloth are

ACTIVE AND VARIED

NEW YORK, New York-Dealings in stocks yesterday were active and varied. Extreme gains of 1 to 3 points were sharply reduced by a sudden money flurry in the last hour, call money's rise to 5½ per cent provoking a reglizing movement. Some specialties, however, extended their gains.

Closing prices were somewhat below the best quotations of the day: American Ice 80, up 2%; American Locomotive 107%, off 1%; Baldwin Locomotive 98, off 1%; Crucible Steel Good wools in the South American sea-board markets are reported to be very scarce. England recently commenced to buy heavily in the market and Steel 52%, up 1%; Studebaker

> STEEL STOCK FOR EMPLOYEES NEW YORK, New York-Announce-Steel Corporation will offer to its ing during January for 100,000 shares of the common stock of the corporation at \$84 per share.

LIGHTING COMPANY CAPITAL PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island-The Narragansett Electric Lighting Com pany has increased its capital by \$2,-720,000, bringing the corporation's capital stocks to \$16,320,000. Stockcapital stocks to \$16,320,000. Stock-holders will have the right to subto the new issue at par, \$50

COMPLICATIONS OF **FALLING CURRENCY**

Study of Conditions in Some

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

able January 3 to stock of December 20.

Pilgrim Cotton Mills, quarterly of 2% on preferred and common, both payable December 31 to stock of December 24.

Chicago Pneumatic Tool, quarterly of January 14.

Allied Chemical Dye, quarterly of 31 on common, payable February 1 to stock of January 16.

General Fireproofing, quarterly of 1% on common and 1%% on preferred, payable January 2.

Interest, in the subject is revived. LONDON, England-The extres

Interest in the subject is revived Indian Head Mills of Alabama, semi-annual of 5%, payable December 15 to stock of December 12.

Falcon Steel, quarterly of 1% on common and 1%% on preferred, pay-able January 2.

Figure 1 Street acceleration in the European Furrencies have been pro-ceeding boward worthlessness. At the beginning of this year, £1 fetched about 1500 Viennese crowns, 2200 Polish marks, and 260 German marks. Ten months later, £1 was Marks. Ten months later, £1 was merce, which also gave imports for the worth roughly six times as much in Vienna, seven times as much in Vienna, seven times as much in Warsaw, and three times as much in Warsaw, and three times as much in Berlin. The common notion that Germany (and presumably Poland and Austria as well, though this is seldom argued) were fattening on the collapse of their exchanges may be discussed. The angwer to the problem is not so simple or so one sided y special correspondent of the Christian of the Christian of the collapse of their exchanges may be discussed. The angwer to the problem is not so simple or so one sided 321,027,000, while for Octo-

Explanations Complicated MANCHESTER, England-A ballot In the first place it will have to be 1920-21 the currency was expanding at

continue to buy some wool here trade was improving, and this may the dependence of the country concerned on foreign markets. But trade lit is remarkable. It is also known that while some figures are scarcely any better than

The rate of exchange is only of impayments have to be made or reso far as industry is dependent upon foreign sources of supply; and this is where the one and only advantage of a depreciating currency comes in. A depreciating currency implies that both the cost of raw materials and the price (in terms of the ho rency) at which finished products can be sold are continually increasing. A trader can therefore afford to pay more every time for his material be cause he receives more every time for his product, and he can live well on this difference, provided that home prices remain unaffected. In point of fact home prices do not remain un-affected, but they are slow to conform, and it is out of this lag in the adaptation of prices to a new level that the trader makes his exchange profit. In other words, he is enabled to exploit the labor of his own country men in the interval; and it is worth noting that he is able to do this only while the currency is still depre-ciating;—a depreciated (but stable)

currency gives him no such advantage. Loss to the Government Even here the advantage lies entirely with certain fortunate individuals and not with the country as a whole. From the point of view of the government, the failure of prices to conform at once to the new parity of world prices is a source of continual loss, in so far as the government is expected to buy dear abroad and sell cheap to the people at home; but (what is far more important) the fact budget and of the internal currency

In these cases it is certainly true to say that the currency is ruined by prices and not that prices are inflated by the overisace of currency. This is aufficiently obvious if the actual figures of the circulation in, say, Ger-WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
Application has been made to the Controller of the Currency to organize the Italian-American National Bank of New Haven, Connecticut, capitalized at \$200,000.

MARKET

by the publication in, say, Ger- is guifficiently obvious it is aufficiently obvious it is

have to be issued; and in issuing those notes the government will be forced to make nonzense of its budget, of its new taxation proposals which will be come hopelessly inadequate; it will rating currency leads, in the nit, to economic isolation and to a lite propose currency leads, in the nit, to economic isolation and to a lite propose currency leads, in the nit, to economic isolation and to a lite propose currency leads, in the nit, to economic isolation and to a lite propose currency leads, in the nit, to economic isolation and to a lite propose currency leads, in the nit, to economic isolation and to a lite propose currency leads, in the nit, to economic isolation and to a lite propose currency leads, in the nit, to economic isolation and to a lite propose currency leads, in the nit, to economic isolation and to a lite propose currency leads, in the nit, to economic isolation and to a lite propose currency leads, in the nit, to economic isolation and to a lite propose currency leads, in the nit, to economic isolation and to a lite propose currency leads, in the nit, to economic isolation and to a lite propose currency leads, in the nit, to economic isolation and to a lite propose currency leads, in the nit, to economic isolation and to a lite propose currency leads, in the nit, to economic isolation and to a lite propose currency leads, in the nit, to economic isolation and to a lite propose control and the propose control and the standard of life of the working classes at present wage levels that naw industrial conflicts are bound to ensue. The Bourse will break down under an investment boom, the paper fertunes of the wealthy will either escape taxation or migrate, and the cost of foreign credit will become prohibitive. Then, among other dispersions and the cost of foreign credit will become prohibitive. Then, among other dispersions are bound to ensue. The Bourse will break down under an investment boom, the paper fertunes of the wealthy will either a few days depend on the seconomic seconomic

FOREIGN TRADE

-American business houses exported \$4,189,343.000 in merchandise during the first 11 months of this year, acmerce, which also gave imports for the

gregated \$211,027,000, while for October they were \$294,437,000 and for November, 1920, \$321,209,000.

Europe, as in 1920, drew the bulk of American foreign shipments, the fig-South American countries for the 11 months aggregated \$257,120,000, or

own course.

The question placed before the the rate of little more than 50 per cent that the clothing markets age still an angular to a specific to move stocks.

The question placed before the per annum. But the external value of the sale period in 1920, the market for wool, as has so willing to run your machinery, the mark has not conformed to this half-time up to the end of the present upon both here and abroad. In a way as will be equivalent to a 50 proportion of German credit and currency of the stocks still available, which resided 80 per cent of the spindles in the American section are willing?"

The question placed before the the rate of little more than 50 per cent. But the external value of \$439,476,000 in the 11 months, but for the sale period in 1920, the shipments were valued at \$716,737,000. In 11 months this year, Americans ural that it should not; because only a a way as will be equivalent to a 50 proportion of German credit and currency in such proportion of German credit and currency in a way as will be equivalent to a 50 proportion of German credit and currency in such proportion of German credit and currency in a way as will be equivalent to a 50 proportion of German credit and currency in a way as will be equivalent to a 50 proportion of German credit and currency in a way as will be equivalent to a 50 proportion of German credit and currency in a way as will be equivalent to a 50 proportion of German credit and currency in a way as will be equivalent to a 50 proportion of German credit and currency in a way as will be equivalent to a 50 proportion of German credit and currency in a way as will be equivalent to a 50 proportion of German credit and currency in a way as will be equivalent to a 50 proportion of German credit and currency in a way as will be equivalent to a 50 proportion of German cred shipped merchandise of an aggregate

11 months of the year were \$692,263,000, against \$1,160,410,000 for the cording period of 1920, while from Canada, Mexico and Central American countries the imports in 11 months totaled \$702,980,000, compared with \$1,573,440,000 in the 11 months of the

The imports from Asia totaled \$494,-501,000 and \$1,222,874,000 for the first 11 months of this year and last year payments have to be made or respectively. Imports from Oceania nary shares held by the parent comports of ceived abroad. Reparation peyments, to December 1 this year were \$79, pany. This made the total dividend to shareholders 12½ per cent per annum period of 1920 they we : \$183.755,000.

The liabilities of the company amount the liabilities of the company amount. Imports from Oceania question. Similarly, payments for raw \$33,553,000 in the first 11 months of the company amount to £7,527,817, of which paid up capital is £2,600,000, as against £3,250,-000 in the first 11 months of this year, compared with \$146,827,000 tall is £2,600,000, as against £3,250,-000 in the company amount to £7,527,817, of which paid up capital is £2,600,000, as against £3,250,-000 in the company amount to £7,527,817, of which paid up capital is £2,600,000, as against £3,250,-000 in the company amount to £7,527,817, of which paid up capital is £2,600,000, as against £3,250,-000 in the company amount to £7,527,817, of which paid up capital is £2,600,000, as against £3,250,-000 in the company amount to £7,527,817, of which paid up capital is £2,600,000, as against £3,250,-000 in the company amount to £7,527,817, of which paid up capital is £2,600,000, as against £3,250,-000 in the company amount to £7,527,817, of which paid up capital is £2,600,000, as against £3,250,-000 in the company amount to £7,527,817, of which paid up capital is £2,600,000, as against £3,250,-000 in the company amount to £7,527,817, of which paid up capital is £2,600,000, as against £3,250,-000 in the company amount to £7,527,817, of which paid up capital is £2,600,000, as against £3,250,-000 in the company amount to £7,527,817, of which paid up capital is £2,600,000, as against £3,250,-000 in the company amount to £7,527,817, of which paid up capital is £2,600,000, as against £3,250,-000 in the company amount to £7,527,817, of which paid up capital is £2,600,000, as against £3,250,-000 in the company amount to £7,527,817, of which paid up capital is £2,600,000, as against £3,250,-000 in the company amount to £7,527,817, of which paid up capital is £2,600,000, as against £3,250,-000 in the company amount to £7,527,817, of which paid up capital is £2,600,000, as against £3,250,-000 in the company amount to £7,527,817, of which paid up capital is £2,600,000, as against £3,250,-000 in the company amount to £7,527,817, of which paid up capital is £ in the same period of 1920.

LONDON MARKET CHANGES NARROW

feature. Dollar securities were dull, in sympathy with New York ex-change. Good earnings caused fresh were firm, with a tendency to rise further. Royal Dutch was 36½, Mexican

Moderate support was given to the Moderate support was given to the A different problem is presented by industrial list. Hudson's Bay was the company's operations in New of the country in the world with a white population was it possible to import sugar free of duty.

"It has not yet been stated," said

"It has not yet been stated," said

"The world with a white population was it possible to import sugar free of duty.

"It has not yet been stated," said

Eagle was 3% and Shell Transport

ounce; money, 314 per cent; discount rates—short bills, 4 per cent; threemonths bills, 3% per cent.

CHICAGO MARKETS CHICAGO, Illinois - Wheat prices registered slight advances yesterday, closing quotations being fractionally higher, with December at 1.12%, May at 1.16% and July at 1.05%. Changes in corn were unimportant, December delivery closing at 54% and July at 56. December rye 84%a, May rye 8.97, May lard 9.17b, January ribs 8.15b.

ORDERS FROM CANADA

Yield This Season Expected to Exceed Home Demand, but Government Control and Price Guarantee Are Still Unsettled

break down under an investment boom, the paper fertunes of the wealthy will either escape taxation or migrate, and the cost of foreign credit will become prohibitive. Then, among other disadvantages of a depreciating currency are a heavier price than any government or any bank cas affort to pay for the privilege of enabling traders to snatch a quick profit by playing off internal against external commodity values.

FOREIGN TRADE

OF UNITED STATES

American Merchandise Exported in First 11 Months of This Year Totaled \$4,189,343,000

WASHINGTON, District of Columbin American business houses exported by fight the copes to be planted at the paper from its Australasian News Office. The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office.

BRISHANE Queensland—The cane structure of the present season is expected to free the United Kingdom and 226.—222,272 to the United States in the entire year of 1920.

Chilean dovernment engineers are resported to have located beds of nitrate underlying 2000 square kilometers where no nitrate was formerly known to exist. Deposits range from the extent of the appert for dearry-over and the extent of the crops to be planted with the selection of each the sugar fidurative is somewhat unsettled, and the extent of the crops to be planted extent o

next year may be affected by the un-certainty. The resentment shown by consumer and by jean manufacturers at the artificial price fixed for sugar by the federal government in order to recoup the less on sugar imported in a poor year, has made further federal control less likely. In this connection it is significant to note the remarks of the managing director of the Cold-nial Sugar Refining Company, Mr. E. W. Knox, made at the half-yearly meeting elaths company: mosting of the company:

Open Competition "At the and of this season we must expect to meet in open markets, as in the years before the war, the competition of other sugar producing countries, where wages must follow the great fall that has occurred in the value of the exportable produce. For instance, in India it has been reported that rates are now about 20 per cent

The consumption of sugar in the Commonwealth has fallen and the fact has puzzled the authorities. Possibly artificially high has affected public demand. The efficasion recently made by the federal government to sugar. In Queensland the state Labor government has made amendments in the Cane Prices Act which may press on the millowner and discourage investment in the industry.

Associated with the sugar industry is the big company called the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, which has control of the sugar industry in and carries on redning work in New Zealand. For the half year ended September 30, 1921, the company earned £173,097, as against £146,462 In the corresponding term of assets in the corresponding for depreciation and ing from Italy in respect of the after providing for depreciation and ing from Italy in respect of the after providing for depreciation and ing from Italy in respect of the base and all other charges. With the addition situation. The principal disputes have all other charges on securities, etc., been settled in a way which shows a product of the requirepreceding year. From South America of £33,104 interest on securities, etc., the business houses in the United the total profit available was £206,201. the business houses in the United States imported goods in the 11 months of this year to the amount of \$268,607,000, while in the first 11 months last year the imports were \$725,114,000. viously brought forward, made a total Sterling pany operations shareholders received a dividend of 5s. a share on the ordinary shares held by the parent com-tal is £2,600.000, as against £3,250,- Swedish kroner. 000 12 months ago, the difference being due to a refund of £4 a share which was made in the meantime.

The Labor Problem

As a result of strikes among the Indian workers in Fiji the company LONDON, England — Russian demay not succeed in taking off its scriptions moved upward on the stock whole sugar crop before the rainy exchange yesterday.

Gilt-edged investment issues also were harder but not active. Cheerfulness was noted in French loans, stopped the emigration of labor from Home rails were steady but without India to Fiji and the future of the industry has been jeopardized. It is hoped that a new arrangement may be made whereby objections to the unbuoyancy in Argentine rails. Oil shares employment of Indian labor may be removal. Of course imperial interests and the attitude of Indian agitators toward the conditions in Fiji are serious factors.

Trunk, 1%; De Beers, 9%; Rand the New Zealand Government regard-ounce; money, 34 per cent discovery and the inclusion of a duf-Parliament. To use it seems clear that the refining business cannot be continued in the Dominion under the free trade conditions prevailing before have increased so greatly both in wages and material."
In New Zealand as in Australia the

demand for refined sugar has fallen short of expectations. Sufficient of the present sugar crop has been sold to the government of New Zealand to supply that Dominion until the middle

ACTIVE COTTON SPINDLES WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Active cotton spindles in November aggregated 34,386,665, compared with 34,221,646 in October, and with 31,-790,014 in November, 1920, the Department of Commerce announced. Based on activity of 24½ days for the month, the average number of spindles operated during November was 36,-074,401.

According to the weekly trade report of Marshall Field & Co., the wholesale distribution of dry goods last week was larger than for the corresponding week in 1920. Orders from road salesinen were far ahead, while mail orders were received in large numbers, and there were more customers visiting the wholesale house. Retail merchants report that business has been quite satisfactory.

The American Express Company has

first American banking and foreign collection institution granted permission to operate in that country

. The North Dakota Supreme Court's affirming of decision that state bonds must be sold at par for cash without commission will prevent further sales to a Toledo firm at 5 per cent below

FINANCES AND LABOR IN ITALY

Treasury Shows Considerable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Italian Treasury, June 30 last, showed considerable improvement in comparison with returns of June 30, 1920. with a net advance of 1,500,000,000 lire. Australian manufacturers of jam and crease; the receipts continue to incondensed milk for export will probably improve the consumption of 000.000 lire in companion. 000,000 lire in comparison with Octo-ber, 1920, the difference being mainly coke, and probability of lower railroad accounted for by the increase in the rates.

which will become even larger as a wages. Production in France shows result of new fiscal measures, will an increase of 100,000 tons for October deficit of the budget. The recent an increase to the same amount. measures of state assistance to the shipbuilding industry and the credit facilities given to house building. hydroelectric plant and land reclamation are bound to reduce unemployments of the moment on the part of

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Argentine pesos ... chmas (Creek)

RECORD LOW SUGAR PRICE

NEW YORK, New York-The lowest | Christmas holiday week-end. . level recorded in the raw sugar market in 10 years was reached yesterday pound in the price of old crop Cubas.

ON FRENCH BOURSE

Appreciation of Value of Franc and Faith in Evidence of Business Improvement Strengthens Tone of the Market

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France-With the appreciaion of the franc the bourse has been displaying a decidedly better tone all round, but opinion is not too sure that the exchange will not become again the tool of manipulators in London who are blamed for the collapse toward the end of November. London is declared to have been exerting pressure on Paris in order to induce the latter to be more sympathetic toward the British standpoint on reparations. With progressive relaxation of the pressure, feeling has improved, though the sudden drop failed to exert the depressing affect on the bourse, even in the foreign departments, which has attended attacks on the franc in former days. This may be attributed to faith in the accumulating evidence economic reasons for the franc's collapse, and previous discounting of the probability of German default. Financial circles have long foreseen the present troubles over German pay-ments, while the tendency of imports once again to exceed exports is regarded as a bull and not a bear factor, being one more proof of French de-mand for raw material for reviving

industries Not the least encouraging sign is the strength of the bank department on the Bourse. Quotations for almost Improvement — New Fiscal Measures to Aid Further has risen 60 points, Banque de Prance has risen 60 points, Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas 52, Credit Lyonnais 50, and Credit National d'Escompte 50, and Credit National d'Escompte 10 points an from its European News Office and Union Parisienne 9 each, all testi-ROME, Italy—The situation of the Tying to confidence in the results of the year's operations and increase of trade. At the same time rentes remained fim, as also rails, and if shipping shares are heavy, there are

Coal companies record no improve-The increase of the state receipts, | ment, since they await a reduction of over September and stocks on hand creasing, though production is reduced. In the miscellaneous compartment sugars have been especially strong, led by Raffineries Say at 1650 for the ordinary against 1395 on November 25, as a result of its report, in-creasing the dividend from 67.67 to 167.90 francs, besides leaving a handsome balance.

In the foreign market there has been no great interest displayed, and what novement there has been has due to the exchanges. Russians re-Parity
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EGG PRICES REDUCED

CHICAGO, Illinois-Fresh eggs on the Chicago wholesale exchange dropped five cents yesterday to 44 cents a dozen. The drop was ascribed to a plentiful supply after the

NEW YORK, New York-Decreases with a further decline of 1-16 cent a of two to four cents a dozen were Sales were made on the basis of 1 13-16 grades of eggs on the New York whole-

When Buying a Bond . . .

Ask this question!

"Will the institution from whom it is purchased stand behind the bond to a finish—and guarantee in writing, the safety of both principal and interest?"

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

EIGHT SURVIVORS IN JUNIOR SINGLES

Jere Lang, E. F. Dawson and Morton Bernstein Are Among the Winners in the Third Round of Indoor Tennis

Special to The Christian Science Mor Trom its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK. New York-As the tournament progresses, the strength of the local high school tennis players, who have competed steadily against the men in the New York, University Heights and other clubs, becomes apparent in the United States junior indoor lawn tennis championship at the Seventh Regiment courts. Of the eight survivors in the singles, no less than three are familiar figures in the various tournaments: Jere Lang of the University Heights; E. F. Dawson, New York, and Morton Bernstein. Other prominent survivors include William Aydelotte, now of New York, who Gress, who has graduated from a prominent position in the boy class, is also a contender.

By active work on the part of the committee, the second and third rounds of the singles were completed yesterday and a beginning made in the doubles, while the boys' tournament has reached the semi-final round. The summary:

UNITED STATES INDOOR JUNI Second Round

William Aydelotte defeated C. E. Schuster, 6-2, 6-2.

I. B. Cohen defeated David Stralem 6-1, 6-3. Morton Bernstein defeated A. R. Glore, 8-6, 6-4.

Third Round William Miles defeated F. A. Walsh

F. Dawson defeated J. F. Whitbeel 6-2, 7-5. Grees defeated Morton Stone Lang defeated Eugene Stein, 6-3.

William Aydelotte defeated John Van Ryn. 6-0, 6-0. Morton Bernstein defeated I. B. Cohen, Harry Baker defeated C. V. DeBiaso

DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP

First Round
G. S. Case and Horace Orear defeated
C. G. Hurd and J. C. W. Hering, 6—4, 6—3.

U. F. Whirbeck sha Morton Berhelein iefeated William Miles and H. D. Bearman, 6—4, 6—1.

L. T. Merchant and E. A. Coles defeated C. E. Schuster and A. H. Trumbull, 7—5, —3.

BOYS' INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIP Second Round er Zaly defeated L. B. Matthews

Karl Appel defeated B. H. Whitbeck Jr., George Acker defeated Edward Samp

NEW YORK PLANS BIG ASSOCIATION

Municipal Employees of That City Are to Have an Athletic Organization of Their Own

NEW YORK, New York-Greater New York expects, in a short time, to have one of the biggest and most enthusiastle athletic associations in the United States following the meeting held at the Army and Navy Club Tuesday night when plans were started for forming a municipal athletic associ-ation. F. W. Rubine, secretary-treas-urer of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States; Andrew Corbett, J. J. O'Brien, F. J. Crawley, Joseph Ruddy, W. T. Davis and Dr. A. K.

posed to promote. Among the ball, swimming, basketball, handcall, rowing, lawn tennis and track

and field sports.

The committee is now busy looking into ways and means for securing the proper training facilities. It has been be equipped on the roof of the municipal building and that some other building can be found where a swimng pool might be equipped.

FAVORS SCRAPPING

ago. The 50-cent and \$1 sents at MICHIGAN LOSES football games 10 years ago are now \$1.50 to \$2."

He criticised excessive training time, frequent long trips and "a rapidly in-creasing tendency to recruit promising athletes by offering them material in-

RESULT OF CHESS TOURNEY IN DOUBT

Fourth Round Brings Complete Change Leaving Final Match Between Tech and New York

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHESS LEAGUE Won Lost Pennsylvania 1½
New York Univ 2
City College 2
Cornell 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York-The third and fourth rounds of the Intercollegiate Chess Championship left the result of the tournament in doubt, de-Aydelotte, now of New York, was learned his tennis in California, and I. H. Rouillion of Harvard. Valentine and New York University, each having won two matches and lost one. If pionship, but if the games are evenly the University of Pennsylvania can having completed its schedule, can-not win in any event. The third round resulted in a vic-

tory of Pennsylvania over Technology, the presence of Charles Gulasian '23, adding strength to the former. An-E. F. Dawson defeated F. T. Osgood.
3-6. 6-2, 7-5.
Eugene Stein defeated Willer Nelkin,
6-2, 6-2.
John Van Ryn defeated G. S. Case,
7-5. 6-4.

Second Mass Line absence of A. R. Frey '22, whose place on the Technology team was taken by Henry Stark '23. Technology played white on odd boards. The result of the match follows: other element in the event was the

UNIV. OF PENN. TECHNOLOGY
R. S. Fraser '22 ½ W. W. Adams '23 ½
H. Everding '24 0 Sol. Nelson '22 1
E. L. Cooper '24 1 Henry Stark '23 0
C. Gulasian '23 1 I. Brinberg '24 0

Meantime Cornell University and each taking one victory, while the others were draws. Cornell played white on odd numbered boards. The result of the match follows:

CORNELL UNIV. CITT COLLEGE
Alex. Kevitz '23 1 H. Slochower '23 0
H. Garfinkle '22 % H. Grossman '23 1
H. R. Peters '24 % R. Schlachten '23 3 Total 2 | Total 2

But the fourth round made a comlete change, City College defeating Pennsylvania in a series of carefully played, prolonged games, losing only on the leading board, where Max Jacobs '24, and been substituted for Harry Slochower '23, while New York University could do no better than an even division with Cornell, with Hyman Kabatsky '24, on the fourth board in place of the reliable David the football squad, may come out for Bourgin '22. New York played white the court squad. If he reports he will on odd boards. The result of the matches follow:

CORNELL UNIV. N. Y. UNIV.
Alex. Kevits 1 R. La Bornhols
Harry Garfinkel 7 Philip Zatulove
N. R. Gotthofer 0 A. A. Cohn
H. R. Peters 4 H. Kabalsky '24

Total 2 .Total 2 CITY COLLEGE UNIV. OF PENN Max Jacobs '24 0 R. S. Fraser '22 1 H. Grossman '23 1 H. Everding '24 0 E. Thoeffin '23 1 E. L. Cooper '24 0 R. Schlachter '23 1 C. Gujasian '23 0

FOOTBALL HAS MOST FRIENDS

Total 3 Total 1

Haverford College Students Are Asked to Tell What Sports, if Any, They Favor Dropping

Special to The Christian Science Monitor HAVERFORD Pennsylvania_Haver ford College as a result of a question naire distributed among the students This became certain when the Amer-Aldinger have been appointed a com- has learned some interesting things mittee to handle the details connected in regard to the athletic situation. The has learned some interesting things

Full answers were requested and it slips turned in only two favored the abolition of football and three of soccer. However, the spring sports were State University eleven, is secretary men and the game was an irregular opening. The result of the match favored the abolition of baseball, 32 It is doubtful if as representative a of cricket, 10 of tennis and three of meeting of football men has ever COLUMBIA TALE

good pitcher or don't play baseball."
Cricket perhaps is hit hardest by
the students, although it seldom draws
any first-class athletes from the other OF COLLEGE SPORTS

Sports. Moreover, at the present time there is only one other college in the United States that plays cricket, so it is practically unknown as an intercollegiate state and tending toward professionalism in an uddress at the twenty-fifth annual meeting yesterday of the Bociety of Directors of Physical Education in Colleges.

Dr. G. L. Meylan of Columbia University sald: "Extravagant luxuries of yesterday have become necessities to day. As much is a sport on sn entire team some years student body.

Stanford Junior University souch; Hingh Besdek, Pennsylvania State College coach; G. F. Sanford, Rutgers; Hingh Besdek, Pennsylvania State College coach; G. F. Sanford, Rutgers; University of Minnesota coach; Gimilege coach; G. F. Sanford, Rutgers; University of Minnesota coach; Gimilege coach; G. F. Sanford, Rutgers; University of Minnesota coach; Gimilege coach; G. F. Sanford, Rutgers; University of Minnesota coach; Gimilege coach; G. F. Sanford, Rutgers; University of Minnesota coach; Gimilege coach; G. F. Sanford, Rutgers; University of Minnesota coach; Gimilege coach; G. F. Sanford, Rutgers; University of Minnesota coach; Gimilege coach; G. F. Sanford, Rutgers; University of Minnesota coach; Gimilege coach; G. F. Sanford, Rutgers; University of Minnesota coach; Gimilege coach; G. F. Sanford, Rutgers; University of Minnesota coach; Gimilege coach; G. F. Sanford, Rutgers; University of Minnesota coach; Gimilege coach; G. F. Sanford, Rutgers; University of Minnesota coach; Gimilege coach; G. F. Sanford, Rutgers; University of Minnesota coach; Gimilege coach; G. F. Sanford, Rutgers; University of Minnesota coach; Gimilege coach; G. F. Sanford, Rutgers; University of Minnesota coach; Gimilege coach; G. F. Sanford, Rutgers; University of Minnesota coach; Gimilege coach; G. F. Sanford, Rutgers; University of Minnesota coach; Gimilege coach; G. F. Sanford, Rutgers; University of Minnesota coach; Gimilege coach; G. F. Sanford, Rutgers; In Alley, Rutgers; In Addition to the three officers show and the res

THREE VETERANS

3. Th. Coach E. J. Mather Has Fromising but Inexperienced Squad Out for the Wolverine's Varsity Basketball Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor ANN ARBOR, Michigan-Inexperienced but promising candidates are available for Coach E. J. Mather, who

Only three members of last year's varsity quintet are back, and one of these men was a substitute. The inrec best players on last season's squad, men was a substitute. The three '21, and R. J. Dunne '22, are lost to this year's team. The first two graduated, while Dunne's work in the law school will not permit him to continue his athletic activities.

Karpus was a forward, Dunne

center, and Williams a guard. Each leaves a big vacancy on the team. All three were fine players, and Karpus and Williams had each had several years of intercollegiate experience. Capt, W. B. Rea '22 will lead this year's five. He played at running guard last season and will take the same task this year if Coach Mather can find suitable material at forward. W. G. Miller '23 is the only regular varsity man of last year, aside from Captain Rea, who is available R. C. Whitlock '23 is the substitute having played several games at for-

ward last season. Mather hopes that Miller and Whitlock will play the forwards, and Rea the running guard, leaving but two positions to fill. Other promising forward candidates are Rex Reason '23, Richard Gregory '23, William Rice '23, and Meyer Paper '22.

Other promising guard candidates are F. D. Cappon '22, of the varsity football squad, Kenneth LeGalley '23, R. S. Peare '22, H. M. Birks Samuel Lipman '23, and Warren

Three men are showing up best so far at center. They are A. B. McWood '24, H. W. Elliott '24, and C. E. Ely '23 Ely is one of the tallest men on the squad, standing 6ft, 2in.

All three of these center candidates are former scholastic stars at the position, and they are waging a great battle for the regular varsity place. Coach Mather will have two good center men this year. At forward he also seems well cared for, and the big problem looms up at the standing guard, where a successor to Williams

Harry Kipke '24, star halfback on the football squad, may come out for be a favorite for the position, as he was also a star basketball player in

Michigan proved the surprise of last year's basketball race, the Wolverine five climbing from last place to a triple tie for first in the "Big Ten" race, Purdue and Wisconsin ending even with Mather's quintet. This, year, however, prospects are not quite so promising, and the Maize and Blue few experienced candidates.

COACHES FORM AN ASSOCIATION

Leading College Football Mentors of the United States Organize to Help the Game

NEW YORK, New York-American oilege football is to be kept on a high plane of amateurism if the coaches of the leading teams have their say. ican Football Coaches Association was organized at a meeting of the lead-ing coaches of the big universities mittee to handle the details connected with the organising of the association. There are some 80,000 municipal employees in greater New York and it is the hope of the promoters of the association that a big majority of these people will join the organization and become active in some one of the many athletic activities which it is elected as its president. J. W. Columbia team, played a brilliant Heisman, coach of the University of game against J. C. Cairns '22, presi-Pennsylvania, is the vice-president, and Dr. J. W. Wilce, coach of the Ohlo first board. He played with the black

> track.
>
> In recent years Haverford College Not only were the three above-named has been without a first-class pitcher coaches in attendance, but there were and the common opinion is "Have a also to be noticed in the gathering such well-known football men as R. T. Fisher, Harvard University coach; C. E. Van Gent, Leland Stanford Junior University soach; Hugh Besdek, Pennsylvania State Col-

sociation, several questions regarding the future of the game were taken up and discussed, the most important be-ing that of professional footbalk. The subject was thoroughly discussed and then the association declared that the professional game was, in its opinion detrimental to the best interests

detrimental to the best interests of American football and American youth, and that football couches lend their influence to discourage it. The association also went on recording strongly approving the stand made by a conference a year ago, when it was ruled that undergraduate players taking part in professional football should lose their varsity letters and that officials their varsity letters and that officials who acted in professional games should be removed from the accredited list of officials for college games. Other topics that came before the

last year tied for the championship of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association with Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association with Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Conference Athletic Conference Athletic Conference Athletic Conference Conferen the Intercollegiate Conference and the forward pass. Some letic Association with University of the forward pass. Some was wisconsin and Purdue Usiversity, coaches maintained that elipping was an annecessary part of the game, while others were of the opinion that further legislation against clipping would result in too complete a change in the modern game. Some of the coaches wanted to have side-clipping included in the objectionable phases of the practice, but it was finally

of the shift play and it was finally agreed that the pause between the shift and the starting of the play shift and the starting of the play ought to be of sufficient duration to enable the officials to determine that there was a complete stop. It was also urged that the penalty for inter-ference with a defensive back on a forward pass be increased.

COLUMBIA AND YALE WINNERS

Former Leads the Annual Chess Princeton Are Defeated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor NEW YORK, New York-Harvard

lost to the Yale players in the second round of the twenty-ninth annual Harvard - Yale - Columbia - Princeton chess championship tournament on to 1, taking only the game on the first cided improvement on previous board, where K. O. Mott-Smith '22, regarded as one of the best individual players in the tournament, defeated J. C. Cairns '22 on a queen's gambit declined, holding a strong position from the start and never threatened. But his associates all fell victims to the skill of their opponents, all the games being finished before the 6 o'clock The result of the match

follows: YALE UNIV. HARVARD UNIV. Total 1

Columbia's victory was rather hollow as none of the Princeton players showed much chess skill, with the ex-ception of D. H. Menzel, a graduate student, who utilized a Ruy Lopes to establish a strong position. He failed to maintain, allowing Philip Wolfson '22, to gain on him, until the latter had a pawn and king against king. Mensel in spite of the disadvantage, managed to force a draw. The result of the

COLUMBIA UNIV. PRINCETON UNIV. Philip Wolfson 1 D. H. Menzel Bert. Rosenberg 1 C. C. Fischer

Columbia defeated Yale and Harvard round of the Harvard-Yale-Columbia-Princeton chess championship tournament at the Brooklyn Chess Club nament at the Brooklyn Chess Club, Broeklyn, on Tuseday. This is the twenty-ninth annual championship tournament held by these four coleges, their organization having formerly been known as the Intercollegiate Chess League, a title which is-now held by the old Triangular Chess League, which is now holding its

dent of the Yale Chess Club, at the

COLUMBIA
M. A. Schapiro. 1 J. C. Cairns. 0
Orrin, Frink Jr. 3 T. H. Banks. 1
Philip Wolfson 1 W. H. Stone. 0
B. Rosenberg. 1 A. E. Case. 0

Princeton; but L. H. Rouillion '24 of the Crimson team also played in the the result that he was not at his beet in the chess match and lost to C. C. Fischer '24 of Princeton. A. H. King, Harvard 24, met C. E. Koetter 23 of Princeton at table No. 2, and the re-ault was a draw. K. O. Mott-Smith 22, the Harvard captain and starplayer, met Capt. C. T. Smith '23 of Princeton at the first board and won-bandily. The result of the match

NORTH OF IRELAND

Many Interesting Rugby Cames

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland - Pollowers of Rugby football, Association football, and field bookey were well catered for in Dublin on December & when many interesting games took place under all three codes. Two Belfast rugger teams visited Dublin, one of rugger teams visited Dublin, one of up for athletics, divided into the following groups: Basketball 37, track Club, defeating Monkstown by 13 59, swi Club, defeating Monkstown by 13 59, swimming team 43, swimming points to 9. The other, Collegians, classes (for backward swimmers) 53, lost to Lansdowne to the tune of \$1 to 13. Monkstown had not been doing advanced gymnastics 19, calisthenics, too we'l in ordinary club matches, so that its good display against the visitors was in the nature of a surprise. The North opened well and up to the interval enjoyed the best of the game be inflicted for clipping from behind.

Major Daly brought up the question of the shift play and it was a substitute the properties. The teams crossed over with the visitors in possession of a lead of 13 points to a substitute that the play and it was a substitute to a substitute that the play and it was a substitute to a substitute that the play and it was a substitute that the play are the play and it was a substitute that the play and it was a splendid fashion and, though playing a man short, scored three tries. place kicks, however, were not suc

It must be something like 10 years since the Collegians had previously visited Dublin and, on the run of the game with Lansdowne, they hardly deserved to lose. Lansdowne was not at full strength, while the Collegians included a couple of clever Instonian backs. Up to the interval, there was, however, little to choose between the sides. W. F. Crawford obtained a good penalty goal, to open the scoring for Lansdowne, but, before half time Tourney While Harvard and arrived, the Collegians evened matters with an unconverted try. In the sec a great pace and twice came very near scoring. Then Lansdowne at-tacked and scored two tries, converting both.

Of the other Rughy games in Dublin. that between Trinity College and Clontarf, on the latter's ground, proved the most interesting. For the first time this season, Trinity was practically Wednesday, being defeated by 3 games at full strength, and, showing a dewon by a margin of eight points, 21 to scored three tries, which were con-verted. Clontarf had more of the game in the second period and should, have more than 10 points (two goals). Denis Cussen improved the Trinity score by two unconverted tries.
The Wanderers traveled to Belfast to meet Queen's University and rather surprised their supporters by registering a good win by 1 goal to 0. were just about value for their five points, which came from a try scored and converted by T. G. Wallis. Other results were as follows:

Improved form by the Olympia Association football team in the Foot-ball League of All-Ireland met with its reward on December 3, when the defeat of the leading team, St. James's Gate, by 1 goal to 0; was the outcome of some really good football. Shel-bourne did not do too well and drew with Jacob's at a score of one goal each. Although defeated, 3 to 1, by the Bohemians, the Frankfort team showed also that it had improved United had an easy win over the Y. M. C. A., which went down by _ 2 to 4.

the three serior league hockey John Reid, Mothe matches. Dublin University and the James Thomson, Royal Hibernians were playing for the Frank Walker, Third Lanark. league standing, and the victory of the GLENAVON RETAINS former side by 8 goals to 2 gave it a comfortable lead of four points. The University men had carried off full points in all but one of their league matches this season; being held to a draw by Monkstown. This record was due in the main to their tean work, as there was not much sign of individual brilliancy in the side. Trin ity opened the acoring against the Royal Hibernians midway through the first half and, holding the Hibernian attack at bay, subesquently crossed over with a lead of one goal. On re-sumption, the Hibernians attacked strongly, and, scoring twice in quick succession, secured a lead which they held for some time. The scores were later equalized, and then the rival defenses ruled the game. In the last corner, N. H. Medcalf put through the

winning goal. Both Railway Union and Three Rock M. A. Schapiro. 1 J. C. Cairns... 0
Drin Frink Jr. 3 T. H. Banks... 3
Whith Wolfson 1 W. H. Stone... 0

Total ... 3 Total ... 3

Total ... 3
Harvard played sound chess against
Harvard played sound chess against
Harvard played sound chess against
Harvard played sound chess against Thereafter, the defenses held the upper hand, rush and counter-rush following in quick succession.

ATHLETICS POPULAR AT AMHERST COLLEGE

AMHERST, Massachugetts - A remarkable record for undergraduate In addition to the three officers above player, met Capt. C. T. Smith 23 of markable record for undergraduate princeton at the first board and won bers of the board of trustees, and been established at Amherst College during the fall term. Statistics given coach of former days, and Cen. F. E. H. K.O. Mett-SmRh 1 C. T. Smith. 0 out by the department of physical education indicate that over \$2 per cent into his own net, making the score legiste Athletic Association, were with the control of the college enrollment was sepremated in athletics under its super-previous error by scoring what proved Total 2½ Total 1½ vision. The few students who are to be the winning goal.

NORTH OF IRELAND recorded as not engaging actively in sports are seniors for whom records the lacking, and who may have been

Tennis was by far the most popular Association Football and Field of the fall sports among upper class-men. One hundred and twenty-seven Hockey Played December 3 men gave the college's complement of courts streamous use. Other fall sports and the number of men they drew are as follows: Football 52, track 42, soc-cer 35, golf 42. Forty freshmen went out for football, and 124 first-year men took a varied program of track and 462 out of an enrollment for the col-

For the winter term almost as good a showing is promised. Four hundred and forty-six men have already signed wrestling 26, boxing 17, hockey 23, apparatus work and boxing 11; 189.

DUNCAN WALKER STILL LEADING

St. Mirren Football Star Scores Two Goals in Game Against Dumbarton December 3

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

EDINBURGH. Scotland-Obtaining two goals against Dumbarton on December 3. Duncan Welker, St. Mirren, improved his position at the top of the list of scorers in the Scottish association Football League, especially as his nearest rival. John Miller, Aberdeen, did not manage to find the net. Walker had thus a comfortable lead of four goals over Miller, who continued to occupy second position, with Hugh Ferguson, Motherwell, in close attendance. Ferguson added two goals to his total and that liged him into third place over the head of T. H. O. Jennings. Raith Rovers, who did not score.

John Wood, Dumbarton, who, with George Henderson, Airdrieonians, held fifth position, also increased his aggregate by two, as did Walter Jackaggregate by two, as did Walter Jack- an excellent starting point for skiing son, Kilmarnock. The latter had ob- excursions—is a useful adjunct to this 13. Playing at a good pace, Trinity tained his six goals in three matches, commenced well and by half-time had doing the "hat trick" on one occasion.

George Fre William Bi Joseph Cassidy, Celtic. David Halliday, Dundee David Halliday, Dundee.

J. J. Quinn, Ayr United.

Thomas Miller, Heart of Midlothian...
William Culley, Kilmarnock.
Andrew Fyfe, Queens Park.
Patrick Gallagher, Celtic.

John Hanlon, Hamilton Academicals.

Walter Jackson, Kilmarnock.
Adam McLean, Celtic.

John White, Albion Rovers.

Alexander Archibald, Glasgow Rangers
Allan Brown, Clyde. Allan Brown, Clyde...
Robert Bauld, Raith Rovers...
Thomas Cairns, Glasgow Rangers...
Harry Cunningham, Ayr United...
Charles Duncan, Clyde...
Thomas Duncan, Raith Rovers... nians, the Frankfort team dalso that it had improved the season opened. Dublin had an easy win over the Lauchlan McMillan, Hamilton Acad... Real interest was attached to two of John Reid, Motherwell

BELFAST CUP LEAD

BELFAST CITY CUP STANDING (To December 3 inclusive)

Club— W. L. D. FOF As Glenavon 2 0 0 7 3 Glenatoran 1 0 1 6 3 Linfield 1 0 1 2 2 Cliftonville 0 1 1 2 4 Queen's Island 0 1 1 2 3 Distillery 0 2 0 4 9

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office BELFAST, Ireland-In the associa-

tion football competition for the Belfast City Cup on December 3, the holder, Glenavon, kept its grip on the top place in the standing, and obtained a good home victory over Clifthe second Glenavon netted thrice in quick succession, John Boyd obtaining two goals and Peter Clarke one. James Watt scored for Cliftonville from a penalty.

The Distillery men were at Glen-

toran's ground, where they lost by 5 goals to 2. Four of these points were scored in the first half, by William Crooks, (3) Hugh Davey and Hugh Meek. In the second period, Hammie McKensie and Robert Baker registered goals for Distillery, but Meek replied with a fifth for Glentoran.

WINTER SPORTS IN SWITZERLAND

AVEG

This Season Promises to Be the Best That Has Taken Place Since the World War

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GENEVA, Switzerland-The 1921-23 winter sports season in Switzerland, if indications are not altogether misleading is likely to be very much more there were high hopes of a resumption of the prosperity of pre-war days; but after all the 1920-21 season must be put down as a failure, but little snow in comparison with normal years, and the season, even in the higher centers, was in consequence very much curtailed. year, however, the winter set in quite suddenly at the beginning of November, after a summer which had been protracted well into October.

Although the program of some of the different centers had not appeared at the time of writing, those at hand can be summarized. In the Bernese Oberland, which seems to be coming back to favor with Anglo-Saxon visitors, Gstaad, now one of the foremost centers, has mapped out a very interesting series of events. The Swiss national hockey championship 1922, while another hockey contest, and a fencing contest, for which various cups are offered, are regular fea-

Grindelwald, which was one of the very earliest centers of winter sport in Switzerland, is still one of the best. quality and are well-known to interexcellent bob-run has a connection bethere are some magnificent ski runs in the district. A fine array of trophies is offered for the various competitions.

Some first-class sporting events are scheduled to take place at Wengen, among them being the race for the British ski championship, the British inter-services ski race, an international curling match, the Golden Skate competition, and the Golden ski race. The Wengen Alp and Jungfrau Railway, which takes sport lovers up to the Little Scheldegg (6000 feet) center. One may even continue by rail to the Jungfraujoch (10,000 feet) whence skiing expeditions are often

Murren is one of the most famous centers. The bob-run, of which the start is reached by the Alamandhubel funicular railway, is one of the attractions at Mürren, which, at an elevation of 5400 feet, is the highest center in the Bernese Oberland. There is not space to mention all the centers in this district, where each has its special attractions, such as Adelboden, with its fine scenery and fashionable their perfect rinks and toboggan runs, and so on. It may be mentioned, however, that Kandersteg is to remain closed this season, despite its favorable position on the Lötschberg-Sim-

In the Grisons, Davos has, as usual, several big fixtures. The Swiss national ski meeting is to be held there, for the second time, this winter, during the hist week in February. connection with this, a spectacular Federal Council of British Ski Clubs is going to hold a meeting at Davos this year, commencing on or about January 5. Davos has long been fam-5 ous for its international skating meet ings and has made a speciality of speed skating, being the only resort on the Alps that has for many years regularly maintained a full-sized racing track. The meeting this winter is fixed for January 28 and 29, when the European championship in figure skating and pair skating will be de-cided. All the winter sports are practised at Davos, and it is unnecessary to go into further details. At the moment of writing, the program for St. Moritz had not come to hand; but it may be taken for granted that there will be the usual series of international events. Everything at St. Moritz is "de luxe," and it is impossible to mention any winter sport which is not practised there under the best conditions. In addition to the few prominent sports centers mentioned, there are, of course, more than a hun-dred places where the winter sport follower is now specially catered for in Switzerland.

TORONTO WINS AGAIN

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania-The second and closing game between the Pittsburgh hockey sextet and the University of Toronto at Duquesne tonville by 3 goals to 1. In the first Garden Tuesday night resulted in half not a goal was scored, but in another victory for the Canadians, this time by the score of 2 to 1.

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dertaken on the American con-From small beginnings the alities of Ontario, banded together, have made such progress that two additional producing units of 50,-000 horsepower each will scarcely of the cost of the Chippewa scheme, serve to allay the shortage of power throughout the western Ontario zone, and it will not be until the rest of the

get title to the great work. Although the bonds of the municipalities, guarlitical issue of the Province is der the government. hether the Province should take over the canal and all transmission lines and confine municipal activities to local distribution.

Control of Hydro Property

Such a development, which is being discussed, and which just prior to unit was one of the issues in a provincial by-election, would tend to establarge power zones, in each of served from the source of power. The taking over of the hydro properties by the government would amount to in the argument that the transfer would make the government directly responsible to the people, whereas now the complaint is frequently heard control over the Ontario-Hydro Elec-

control over the Ontario-Hydro Elec-tric Power Commission. The answer given to this argument is that the power commission, while not a government body, is directly responsible to the municipalities for the money expended. Furthermore, if he government should abolish the hydro commission and give the work to a minister of power and a depart-mental organization, it is claimed the municipalities most directly interested would not have such direct contact with the hydro enterprises in which they have expended so much money. The opposition to the scheme to appoint a minister of power is strong, but is not likely to be sufficient to prevent an attempt being made to transfer control.

new generators at Chippewa start rking. Officials of the Ontario working. Officials of the Ontario Municipal Electric Association, how-ever, after consultation on the matter with Sir Adam Beck, chairman of the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Comannounce that there is no foundation for a forecast of increased power rates. It is understood, how-ever, that while the rates will not be raised, neither will they be lowered. If the Chippewa plant had not been constructed it is very likely that rates would have been reduced before now. As it is they will remain the same.
Ontario had to choose between lower rates for a small quantity of power and continued rates for an adequate supply. The first 100,000 horsepower from the new producing units at As it is, large blocks of power have been borrowed from the Amer-ican Niagara Power Company on a day-to-day contract. Such a plan could not fail to have a sustaining effect on high rates, and it is pointed out that only when the Canadian producing units are sufficient for all Canadian needs, with possibly a surlus for export to the United States will Ontario power users be able to expect continual reductions in power rates until a real service-at-cost syscomes operative.

municipalities for power at Niagara
Falls is \$12 per horsepower. With
the first producing units working at
Chippewa, the cost per horsepower
will average about \$20 per horsepower, provided interest and sinking
fund are provided for from the outast. It will not be until the entire
500,000 horsepower is being produced
that the average per horsepower will
come down to \$13. In the meantime

minicipalities for power at Niagara
two committees were hard at work,
one on preparing a bill to be subbetter to do than play in the same
to do the primaries, which have
to face the problem of parts. It is selto do than play in the same
to do than play in the same
to do the primaries, which have
to same to do than play in the same
to company; but here again we have to
face the problem of parts. It is selto do ma single play has room for more
than one outstandingly sympathetic
to woman's rôle. And since, as I have
said, we hold nearly identical preferfor some time, but this is the first
for some time, but this is the first
come down to \$13. In the meantime

interests in the dominion.

CHIPPEWA CANAL

NEAR COMPLETION

there will be a surplus of power, and it is the intention to market this for sufficient to meet all charges and keep the municipal ownership enterprise solvent until the Ontario users can themselves take all the power available. It is calculated that power can be sold acrose the line as high as \$23 per horsepower.

It is obviously anxiety over the great financial outlay that has impelled the Ontario Parmer Government to consider, the transfer of the hydro holdings to the Province. Mr. Drury himself is understood to favor the creation of a minister of power and a department of the first generating units at the Queenston-Chippewa power plant marks the successful conclusion of a great engineering work, but only a half-way point in the financial aspect of what is without doubt one of the largest public ownership enterprises ever undertaken on the American continent. From small beginnings the intention to market this content to market this content to market this content to market this calculated that power special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

It is obviously anxiety over the great financial coult by that his is impelled that power of the hydro only on the purpose of the hydro only only a market the surprise of the hydro only only a high success with the flower of the hydro enterprise or bot is a matter for a great engineering work, but only a half-way point in the financial aspect of what is without doubt one of the largest public ownership enterprises ever undertaken on the American continent. From small beginnings the intention to market this content to market this content is the calculated about his experiences.

Financial Cost of Enterprise

THEAT Christian state of the power and a clarges.

Joseph Schildtraut Interviewed power special to The Christian Science Monitor from the power form the stage to the metion power special to The Christian Science Monitor from the power form the stage to the metion power form the stage to the metion of the sta

and that it had to guarantee support throughout the western Ontario zone, and it will not be until the rest of the 550,000 horsepower to be generated at Chippewa is turned on that there will commission announced to the Legisla- mime is an art which was developed to Chippewa is turned on that there will commission announced to the Legisla-be an actual surplus of power on the ture, through one of the commissionhands of the municipalities.

Regarded as a municipal-ownership enterprise, the main fact to be noted in connection with the immense Chippewa development scheme is that the municipalities and not the Province municipalities and not the Province set lifte to the great work. Although be required. With work so far advanced there is no doubt that the govanteed by the Province, have financed all the generating and transmission activities of the hydro enterprise, the Province itself had to raise all the money for the construction of the Chippewa Canal. The question which the control away from the control away from

Municipalities are opposing the proposed transfer of authority on several grounds. One of the most interesting of these is the claim that the proposal is a subterfuge to get rid of Sir Adam Beck, who although known already as Mr. Schildkraut does not talk vol-the "power knight" would most cer- ubly of his work. His views must be discussed, and which just prior to completion of the first Chippewa the Drury Government as a candidate for the power portfolio if and when it is created. Time and again the muwhich a "flat rate" for hydro power would be established, in place of the sliding scale which now prevails according to the distance of the town Ontario consumers. It was the strength of the combined municipalities back of Sir Adam which compelled the government would amount to the sand of the government from time to time to the sand of roles in the principal theaters of penditure. In this way the power tion for such action would lie chiefly the for the power tion for such action would lie chiefly the for the power tion for such action would lie chiefly the for the power tion for such action would lie chiefly the for the power tion for such action would lie chiefly the for the power tion for such action would lie chiefly the for the power tion for such action would lie chiefly the for the power tion for such action would lie chiefly the form time to the such action to the government from time to t stantly fighting for the power users, the people who actually had guaran-teed the money for the hydro enter-prises, and in the face of such a champion the government could do nothing but acquiesce.

When it came to radial railways, for which extensive plans were pre- he remarked after he had been work-pared and which in some cases were ing under Mr. Griffith's direction for practically under construction, the a few weeks, "that I should like to government side-stepped cleverly and devote all my time to them. Perhaps appointed a royal commission to inrestigate the feasibility of the lines. The finding was such that construction has been indefinitely delayed. The wisdom of this delay is still debated and may be one of the big issues in the province before another general provincial election comes around.

TRAFFIC OFFICIALS DIFFER IN OPINIONS ON TUNNEL PROJECT

NEW YORK, New York-Permission Ontario municipalities, owners of for New York City to spend \$225,000,- the "average" man and woman playmers 000 for a direct rail co of the power generated by their own plant at Niagara, are much concerned over the prophecy that the price of hydro will be raised immediately after when it met yesterday the plans for more or less material considerations

> Developments in the movement to insists, not merely to entertain, but to the realization of the value of the provide Staten Island and New Jersey with a connection with Brooklyn show there is a divergence of opini tween the city government, the state Transit Commission and the port au-thority, which succeeded the New York-New Jersey Port and Harbor Development Commission. The city and the port authority are in favor of a combined freight and passenger tunnel, while the Transit Commission insists on constructing a Brooklyn-Staten Island tunnel to be devoted solely to passenger service. The city and the port authority are said, however, not to be in accord as to cer-

> Reports placed before the board of estimate show the cost of the tunnel of play which is nearest and dearest of a few stands of bees increased the value of the crop \$312. tain phases of the proposed work.

CANADA'S UNITED CHURCH PLAN Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba-One of the matters which will be dealt with It is the exportation of power to by the new federal Parliament at the United States that is likely to the forthcoming session will be that prove the salvation of the fiscal of the creation of a United Church scheme under which the Chippewa of the creation of a United Church plant has been built. The cost of the provent of Canada, according to an announced have noticed, also shares these views."

At mention of Miss Olive Tell, the attempted at the coming legislative announced to inquire session according to an announced to inquire session. completed enterprise is likely to be \$80,000,000 and when this sum has been invested the total power produced will be over 500,000 horsepower. The average rate paid by the union of the various denominations, municipalities for power at Niagara two committees were hard at work, Falls is \$12 per horsepower. With one on preparing a bill to be sub-

power situation.

Financial Cost of Enterprise

Complaint has been made that the government was not properly informed of the cost of the C subtle art, and has little or nothing to do with pantomime."

> carry a message across the gap be-tween actor and audience—a graphic presentation of feeling in gesture, exaggerated so as to be effective at a distance-and that motion-picture acting is subjected to the searching and microscopic eye of the camera, it is readily seen that whatever motion-picture acting is, it is not pantomime. The more successful screen actors agree that the eyes are the chief mediums of expression, and that such expression is the result of concen-trated thought.

"Screen acting is the more difficult," Mr. Schildkraut told his associates on another occasion. "All the familiar tools of the actor are taken from him. must work almost entirely with his eyes, for facial expressions which

stage seem distorted on the screen.' gained in occasional chats between scenes, for he does not like being interviewed. He does not understand the keen interest people take in the ideas of the actors. "He should be known only through his work," Mr. Schildkraut insists.

Joseph Schildkraut was born in Budapest, Rumania, and made his first appearance on the stage in sup port of his father in Buenos Aires. Since then he has played a wide range ideally guited to the screen. It is his intensity and depth of feeling which count in his favor in the films. His supple physique, his expressive mouth and nostrils are the qualifications that single him out as an actor particularly

suited to motion pictures.
"I am so interested in pictures," I will for a year or so. I should like that. It is too wearing to do both screen and stage work, as I am doing now, and I am so carried away by the possibilities of motion-picture acting that I want to devote my entire attention to them for a while. I could not leave the stage for pictures per-manently—but there is much to be learned from them."

Miss Alma Tell Interviewed Special to The Christian Science Monitor NEW YORK, New York-To bring measure of idealism into the lives of uld be, the aspiration city board of estimate had before it when it met yesterday the plans for linking up the mainland with Long Island, and it was believed it would take action which would bring the matter before the law makers at Albany.

Tell. Persons confronted with the more or less material considerations—the "realisms" of life, as she puts it welcome the change of viewpoint which, even for a few hours, the play of better standard often affords. It is the real mission of the theater, she to gratify the nobler impulses of all sorts and conditions of people.

"My first objective," Miss Tell said. "is always to secure a sympathetic part; by that I mean one that will awaken the higher sentiments of the audience. Holding their sympathy. then, depends on the degree of justice can do to a rôle or character." As Carol in "Main Street," the play based on Sinclair Lewis' novel of that name Miss Tell has, and incidentally makes the most of, such opportunity; and several former vehicles, notably "Susan Lennox," she vested with a certain "atmosphere" at once lyrical

from Brooklyn to Staten Island would be about \$51,000,000, while the bridge across the Kill Van Kull, connecting the tunnel with New Jersey, would cost approximately \$175,000,000. situations in more or less familiar surroundings, enacted by characters Hkened to one's own acquaintances or the 'folks back home,' and you have a playgoer impressed for better or worse, as the nature of the play itself may dictate. That is why, acting to American audiences, I try to choose

whether the Tell sisters had appeared member of the Assembly from Mercer "Not of recent years," was the riply.

"There are few things we should like"

The reason for the proposal, accord-

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SEED GROWERS' TEST SHOWS VALUE OF BEES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT BAKE CITY, Utah-Farmers specializing in seed growing, and orchard keepers are rapidly coming honey bee to their industry, according to Dan B. Hillman, state inspector of apiaries.

Farmers in various alfalfa seed producing sections of the State found last summer that where bees were kept in the vicinity of the fields the seed yield per acre of ground was materially increased due to the fact, it its natural duty springs the trigger in the alfalfa bloom, insuring complete pollination.

In fact the bee, Mr. Hillman says, is a paid-up insurance policy to the farmers against loss from lack of pollination. In the case of a 40-acre "I believe in American drama," the field of alfalfa, grown for seed proof a few stands of bees increased the

MOVE AGAINST DIRECT PRIMARIES IN JERSEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey - Elimination of the direct primary system of inquire session, according to an announced appeared ment made by William A. Moore, a

INDIANA INDIANAPOLIS Continued

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THE CHILDREN'S

When the Vikings Invaded England Alfred at Ashdown, 871

Rough earthworks furrow the downs of Ashdown. Above, on White Horse Hill rest the Danes, exulting in their recent victory and somewhat conous of a foe that has been retreating before them for four days now. The song of Regner Lodbrog floats down upon the night air:

"We fought with swords! Young men should march up to the conflict of arms. Man should meet man and never give ground. In this hath ever stood the nobleness of the warrior, . . . It is the song of the pagan who glories like Golfath in his strength.

But in the camp of the Saxons there is a David who is trusting in God to show him the way. By the guttering flare of a torch he is reading his muchthumbed copy of the Psalms, written out in a fair hand. This is Alfred. rother to King Ethelred and already famous throughout England for his plety and goodness. As yet he has seen no real fighting nor proved his prowess in the field, but still he looks forward with courage and confidence what the morrow will bring

At last it is dawn. Amidst a clamo of voices and a clangor of steel on steel the rival armies awake, snatch a hurried breakfast and make ready for the fray. The invaders were seem to be divided into two divisions, one commanded by their two kings, Bagsac and Halfdene, and the other by their jarls Osbern, Frene, Harald, the two Sidrocs and Hinguar. Alfred, who is to act against the latter, sees no reason for delay and marches his brave band out of the earthworks, and up the out of the earthworks and up the alope. The pagans, nothing loath, swarm down upon them. At this point Alfred discovers that his brother is not with him and that he is attacking but half the Saxon force. Asser, his old friend, afterward telling the explains that "King Ethelred stayed long time in his tent at prayer. hearing the mass, and sent word at he would not leave it till the lest had done, or abandon God's ip for that of man. . . Things ing so arranged, the King remained being so arranged, the King remained long time in prayer, while the pagans pressed on swiftly to the fight. Then Alfred, though holding the lower command, could no longer support the onslaught of the enemy without retreating, or charging upon them without waiting for his brother."

Thus suddenly the young man finds himself in a position of extreme peril. On his decision rests perhaps the fate of a kingdom. Retreat now will

of a kingdom. Retreat now will hearten the enemy and dishearten his friends. "Bagsac and the two Sidrocs the top of the down, with double my numbers, already overlapping my fanks—Ethelred still at mass—dare I to up at them? In the name of God and St. Cutbbert, yes!" And up he charges, axmen, swordsmen, spear-men hard on his heels and formed

to a solid phalanx.

The battle rages around a stunted norn tree. Before the valiant Alfred can be overwhelmed his brother is through his prayers and fighting at his side. For 10, 20 minutes the rethen slowly, still fighting stubbornly, begin to give ground. As the same chronicler puts it, "And, when both sides had fought long and bravely, at last the pagans by God's fludgment gave way, being no longer able to abide the Christian onslaught, and after losing great part of their army broke in shameful flight.

And all the pagen host pursued its flight, not only until night, but through the next day, even until they reached the stronghold from which they had This was indeed a wonderful vic-

tory, giving cheer and hope for the ears to follow when the Saxon ountry is completely dominated by low King, is in hiding in the forest of It is during this time that the famous incident of the caker occurs, the King being too much occupied with the oiling of his long-bow think of the housewife's batch of loaves browning on the hearth. "Drai the man," she cries, smelling them burn, "never to turn the loaves when you see them burning. I'ze warrant

ready enough to eat them when y're done." He was disguised as a to know whether he was still in the ntry or not or what had befallen

King comes from exile, calls his scattered men together at Egbert's Stone and marches them for the last time all that field of daises on my doily.

Oh, it would be beautiful!" encamped at Ethandune. The surprise complete, the courage and enthuthree days after his appearance the foe are defeated and shut up in their camp, called Bratton Castle. Presently, having no supplies, the Danes surrender and Alfred, setting a marve ous example of tolerance and for-giveness, permits them to depart across the Avon into Mercia in peace. And seven weeks after this King Guthrum and the bravest of his band repair to Alfred's camp at Wedmore and are sworn into the Christian faith.

the King taking the name of Athelstan. This is how the first of English kings overcame his foes by both courage and mercy and started Eng-lish history with the Treaty of Wedmore, which commences:

is the peace that King Alfred the English nation and all the people that are in East Anglia, have all ordained and with oaths confirmed.

Cosette hopped over the wall into the field without looking at the little as well for born as unborn, who reck girl at all.
of God's mercy, or of ours."
"It mus



Specially for The Christian Science Mon! I climbed a hill one summer day Lay like a toy village set
Among the woods and heath.

The river, deep and swift and wide, Gleamed like a silver thread, And Main Street, paved and dusty

Seemed just a path instead

I spied our house-and laughed aloud, It looked so tiny then; But when I hastened down, I saw Our town grow big again!

A Little Stroll

"Cosette," said June, "Come along and we will take a walk. When we reach a tree we will sit down and book

Cosette jumped down off from her chair and barked loudly. June folded un her large dolly that she was cross stitching and they started down the road.

Cosette began to run, then, and hopped straight over a big clump of

However, I can cross-stitch, and in the flower world, each lovely in its own particular way. June sat down on a stone and

"Dick Whittington sat on a stone" said June looking at the daisies, "and he heard the bells of London ring." "Bow-wow," said Cosette.

"Not at all," said June, "And anyway, you are interrupting. And he had a cat with him, too, Cosette, my

and King Guthrum and the witan of on the little girl's basket.

all the English nation and all the "Now this is a picture of a little

A Bird's-Eye View around so!" thought June, "Grass-hoppers are like that, too. Now I would rather be a little longer in one place. I think some time I should like to sit here all day and watch the

daisies and the long, waving grass." bright silks in her dolly and put it few weeks previously. in her bag. A squirrel came up the he put his head on one side and then and looked at her over his shoulder. his supper.

"Oh, it is late," said June, "It's time to go home. Where is Cosette! Cosette was waiting to be called. She sat beside a tall mullein. When she saw June standing up, she came jumping over the grass. "Come along," said June, "Mother

wants us." It was late and the neighbors' cows were just being let out of the pasture. The black and white Jersey cow was dancing in scallons over the daisies. to every one!" said June.

and pearl white, silvery white, wax that round the corner at the bottom of white and white like wool or swan's, this hill we shall recognize where we down-all come in the sweeping classi- are." fication of white flowers.

hard to find is real pearl white, while swift stream running over the road. blossoms of the hobble bush are lus- There had been a bridge once, but only Father to let me use some of those

pitcher in a warm room.

Arbutus blossoms found under the at the children. snow, or in very shady places, are wax white, wake-robins or trilliums are blue-white, white the blossoms of the parts," he replied.

"Where are you bunchberry have the greenish lings" "I will carry you Joyce," said Jack. Nancy after supper. The removed his shoes and stockings "I want to see ho

Bridging the Ford

Jack Trevor and his two sisters Nancy and Joyce were returning from a picnic on the common. The country June cross-stitched a bow on the bonnet, then she folded up all the had only moved into Byne Farm a

"Crossroads!" cried Jack, pointing First ahead. "There should be a signpost to direct us."

But when they reached the cross-Then he ran as fast as he could along roads they laughed heartily, for on the wall to a tree. It was time for each arm of the sign post was a coat

of clean white paint, "I expect a man will print the names afresh tomorrow." Nancy said. "Sometimes you can hardly read the letters when they need repainting."

"Well, which road shall we take?" asked Jack, setting down the empty unfastened. Away floated shoes and picnic basket while he went down on stockings! How she and Jack laughed and partly in Norway. hands and knees to examine a cater- as they tried to catch them. The pillar with curious markings on its

"You choose," replied Nancy, So Jack looked at the sky and the to land. position of the sun, and thought for a minute or two, and then said, "Let's "Please go down this lane."

White Blossoms

It was a very winding lane. There were green grassy banks with tall hedges that hid the view. They did lot of different sorts of "white" not see a single gate or stile. It was not been a lot of different sorts of "white" not see a single gate or stile. It was not been a lot of different sorts of "white" not see a single gate or stile. It was not been a lot of different sorts of "white" not see a single gate or stile. It was not see a single gate or stile. weeds into the tall grass. After a while she came up again. Then she climbed up on the stone wall and looked at June.

"It must be like swimming," said

Have you ever stopped to think what hedges that hid the view. They did have no brothers to play with me. My do you think? His reindeer! If it was not for his reindeer he would find it hard to get about from place to place, as railways in the like swimming," said

Well, the Lapps best friend is, who do you think? His reindeer! If it was not for his reindeer he would find it hard to get about from place to place, as railways in Lapland are few like swimming."

"Oh, it's early yet," said Jack. "The sun will not set for an hour or more." its own particular way.

Milk white, ivory white snow white He looked at his watch. "I dare say

last part of the hill; but, turning the As they all walked together to Byne.

The small white violet that is so corner, they were surprised to find a Farm, Jack said, "I should like to dear."

June cross-stitched a sunbonnet on her doily, then she put two stitches on her doily, then she put two stitches on the little girl's basket.

The chick wintergreen flow a few broken planks remained. Near terless. The chick wintergreen flow a few broken planks remained. Near terless. The chick wintergreen flow a few broken planks remained. Near terless. The chick wintergreen flow a few broken planks remained. Near terless. The chick wintergreen flow a few broken planks remained. Near terless. The chick wintergreen flow a few broken planks remained. Near terless. The chick wintergreen flow a few broken planks remained. Near terless. The chick wintergreen flow a few broken planks remained. Near terless. The chick wintergreen flow a few broken planks remained. Near terless. The chick wintergreen flow a few broken planks remained. Near terless. The chick wintergreen flow a few broken planks remained. Near terless. The chick wintergreen flow a few broken planks remained. Near terless. The chick wintergreen flow a few broken planks remained. Near terless. The chick wintergreen flow a few broken planks remained. Near terless. The chick wintergreen flow a few broken planks remained. Near terless. The chick wintergreen flow a few broken planks remained.

"Is it very deep?" called Nancy." "is it very deep?" called Nancy. So Dick promised to bring his tools "Nearly up to my knees in some to the workshop the next morning.

and packed them into Nancy followed suit, then she lifted Joyce on to her brother's back, and taking the basket, stepped carefully den European Rivers":

"How deliciously cool it is!" she exclaimed. Joyce crowed with delight, and pretending Jack was a horse, she shouted

"Gee-up, gee-up!"

Jack was soon across. "Back again!" begged Joyce, but he set her down in case Nancy wanted him to

"Now, just past the middle of the ford was an island of blue forget-me-

nots; such a beautiful color they were in the evening sunlight. "I'll take Mother a bunch," thought Nancy. "She is so fond of them." But in gathering them she did not

run to Byne Farm to get Nancy some indeed. dry shoes and stockings. "We'll wait here, then," said Jack thanking him.

went into the stream again and nicked They joined hands, and ran down the In a very short time-Dick returned. make a bridge over the ford. I'll ask planks in the workshop.

> had a set given me last year." "Well, I don't think there are many that I could use," replied Jack. "Where are you going?" asked

"I want to see how wide the ford

"Have you tools?" asked Dick.

is," said her brother. "Will you Jack tied a flat stone to a piece of

string and threw it over the stream. Then he measured the string and cal-culated what lengths of wood he would

Dick was over at the farm in good time on the morrow. He had a splen-did set of carpentry tools, and was quite skillful in using them.

"I reckon to keep all our gates in repair," he told Jack, "and once I put

with his belp, Jack measured and sawed and planned the planks. He so very, very far away."
found a bag of large nails and screws "But it comes, a day among the odds and ends that his there will be lots of lovely times for father had given him. The boys took their materials to the ford in a wheelbarrow.

Dot climbed into her swing while Dad began hoeing the beets. At the

"We shall need a spade," said Dick, end of the row he stopped beside the so they borrowed one from Henry the big rosebush in the corner. cowman. On arriving at the stream they bared their feet, and waded to the opposite bank. They removed the was of no value. Then Dick tunneled into the bank with the spade and pushed the ends of the planks into the three holes he made. Jack bored on the other side and soon the foundation of the bridge was in position. Into grooves previously cut they inserted cross pieces of wood and thus nailed the planks securely together. They ran backward and forward several times to test their bridge, and then carried some large stones and wedged them under the ends of their some new tricks," laughed Dad, "How-

He nailed upright pieces of wood at each end of the bridge and one in the middle, and upon these he fixed the handrail.

"Capital" original and the series of thread. How tight it is! But, where's the walker?"

"He will come in a moment. Watch, there he is."

"tiny anidate." a handrail," explained Dick. "That is "I see," cried Dot, "it's like a silk why I asked you to bring that piece that looks like a long broom handle."

He nailed upright pieces of wood at "He will come in a moment. Watch,

Jack's mother, with Joyce and Nancy. "Well, he is a tight-rope walker, had been very interested spectators of How does he keep his balance?" the completion of the bridge.

Mrs. Trevor congratulated them a runway or bridge." heartily, and asked Dick to come to Byne Farm to play with the children little creature a while, "he can walk a as often as he pleased. The boys became great friends, and Jack learned anything like those circus people who so much about woodwork that his swing from bars and turn over and father began to call him the Estate over."

Hidden Mountain Ranges and Peaks

In each of the following sentences

where the Pilgrims landed: 2. William has done well in all his studies and especially in geography. 3. The school children marching in swung back and forth before letting ime to the music of the beautiful go and shooting through the air to time to the music of the beautiful song reentered the room.

After wandering in many lands

In a pouring rain I erected a pole for the celebration.

Mr. Jones has taken the shortest

Mr. Jones has taken the shortest

They are real acrobats. Now, what he has at last returned home. 5. In a pouring rain I erected flag pole for the celebration.

route to Omaha. Harvard University is the oldest ever established in America

Just turn the knob, Luella, the ball. door is not locked."

Answers to last week's puzzle, "Hid-

Thames. Dwina. Don. Loire. Meuse. Severn.

10. Shannon.

The Lapps and Their Reindeer

You will all have heard of the Lapps, the little people who live in the far leaf folded lengthwise, told her to notice that the lid of the basket was north of Europe, in Lapland, which open it carefully.

little boy was quicker than either of Lapland is a regular arctic country. them. He caught each as it passed his For seven or eight weeks in the winstone, and threw them to Jack to take ter the sun never rises above the horito land. Of course they were too wet zon, and during this time there is little wear.
"Please can you tell us the nearest when the wonderful aurora borealis—

> indeed. But the reindeer carries him swiftly in his sledge, over the could ride on a bicycle. Neither does he seem to mind how much he has to carry, and thinks nothing of a load

I Think I'll Take a Little Walk

I think I'll take a little walk Upon an old stone wall, I'll carry my new parasol And beaded bag, and all. Oh, won't it be a pleasant thing And as I go. I think that I Shall sing a little song.

The Garden Circus Performers

"Wasn't it too bad, Dad, that you had to go out of town" said Dot. "It kept you and me from going to the circus. Kate has told me the strangest things she saw there."

"I am very sorry, Dot. I planned to take you but now we can look forward to next year."

"Yes," said Dot, "only next year is

"But it comes, a day at a time, and

"Come here, Dot," he called after a moment, laying down his hoe, and as she ran to him he added, "Since you broken end of the bridge, as that wood missed the circus, perhaps you would like to have the garden folks show you

some tricks." "Have the garden folks a circus?"

cried Dot, all eagerness.
"No. But some do strange things. What did you wish to see especially.

in the real circus?" "Well, I wanted to see the man who walks on a wire up in the air." Dot

planks to hold them firmly into posi- ever, I will show you a garden tighttion, and filled all the crevices with rope walker. I saw him a moment soil tightly pressed in with the back ago. Come!" He led the way to the the spade.

"A great deal of wood seems to be wire from tree to fence. It's so fine off," said Jack.

"I thought it would be nice to make bushes."

"Capital!" cried a voice from the When he reached it, he turned right road, and the boys discovered that round and started back.

"He has claws on his feet to hook "Come, dears, we really must cross over the wire. At present he is adding a new thread to his wire each time

Little Joyce insisted on going first, he goes over it. He is really building "Dad," said Dot, after watching the

"Trapeze performers? Do you know, Dot, I discovered some for the first time, today! Spiders, again. Come," He led her to a corner. "Now

watch those tall weeds.' Dot watched; then she clapped her hands. "I see them, Dad. Just watch

them swing and drop! And see their is the name of a well-known mountain red and black clothes."

Indeed, the little spiders were odd range or peak. The letters spelling the name are in their exact order. Can you find all of them?

Indeed, the little spiders were out to look upon. The main part of their bodies was red, and all the rest was black. They were running about on the weeds. Continually they jumped the weeds. Continually they jumped from one to another. Often they dropped, turning in air, but always catching a branch below. At other times, clinging by a claw or two, they

another twig.
"Aren't they wonderful!" cried Dot.

"Katy told me there was a clown who rolled around as if he were a

Dad stooped down, stirred up the Answers will be given next Thurs- grass and weeds, and finally slipped his hand under a little gray half an inch long, As his fingers touched it, it turned itself into a little,

round ball, which rolled about his "I know, Dad. It's an armadillo insect. 'They're all about. Funny, I

didn't think of him." "And now?" asked Dad, after watching the insect unroll and hasten away on its many legs.

Dot laughed. "This is fun. Dad.

Then there are the fellows who wear "I can think of several,' said Dad. "but they're hard to find." He searched the leaves of the sassafras thoughtfully. Then he went to the spicebush and searched again. At last he beckoned to Dot and showing her a

looked straight up at her unblinkingly from enormous black eyes. Dot stared back; then, looking closer,

laughed outright. "Dad, it looks like a big painted face on its back. The real eyes are at the end where they belong." let the leaf fold together again. "Now. Dad, there are the women who dress in beautiful dresses with wings and spangles and-Here's one. You don't need to show me." She pointed to a beautiful swallowtail butterfly, with wonderful blue-green wings and glittering spots. It, too, was on the

Dot spoke after a moment. "Dad. funny noises, especially the clowns." Dad really laughed out at that, say-

ing "Listen!" Suddenly a great bumblebee buzzed harshly by Dot's ear. A cheery note made her look down at a little black cricket near her feet. A locust trfiled from a near-by tree. From every direction came the odd calls of the garden folk, making a strange music. Dot smiled happily. "Why, there's one big band here, playing all the time! But the best fiddler is missing.

Old Mr. Katydid only plays at night performances. Dad, I'm going to hunt for more circus people in the garden. Isn't it lovely! There is always something going on among the garden folk

FORUM HOME

Music in the Early Theatres

Another great necessity for the of elevated position. In the Elizarausic-room, though sometimes in a often in the tiring-house front, which "good will to men." box in the main gallery, was more included as well the inner stage, the "musique" in the new Drury Lane
Theatre "was below, and most of it
sounding under the very stage, there
is no hearing of the bases at all, nor very well of the trebles, which sure

At the first Duke's house, Pepys's ntries seem to be conclusive on the retention of an elevated position for the nd, one would guess, almost, in the balcony, near the stage, not over the stage. On November 7, 1667, he at-tended a performance of The Tempest. On May 12, 1669, he was at the same house again "in the side balcony, over against the musick." It all depends on what he meant by the "side balcony" and "over against"; meantime, a pretty case can be made out for an upper "music room," especially in view of the fact that the Duke of Newcastle's Humorous Lovers produced at Lincoln's Inn Fields, in 1667, calls for a Song in the Musick Room.—"Shake-speare from Betterton to Irving," George C. D. Odell.

A Rhyme of the Roads

Pearl-slashed and purple and crimson and fringed with gray mist of the

the music of rock-fretted rills, The dumb forest quickens to song. and the little gusts shout as they

A floor-cloth of orchard down for the flashing, quick feet of the the city. -Don Marquis.

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led 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Entrop

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"Not by Might nor by Power"

theatre is music; and here we can To an American audience, a British Sasten on some facts with a reasonable T statesman recently defined peace degree of certainty. At first it is prob- as the joyful acceptance of the reign able that the Restoration houses car- of law, and therein set a standard for ried on the tradition of the Elizabethan the nations now taking counsel toand placed the band in a music-room gether which, followed, elevates the world's concept of peace from a mabethan theatre we know that the terial status to a mental state and approximates the Christ-heralding

To the student of Christian Science upper balcony, etc. In the picture of this definition, like all enlightened Drolls, once supposed to be the expressions of possibilities for prog-Red Bull Theatre, some such place ress in human affairs, has a peculiar seems to be indicated behind the curtains. At the same theatre—the Red sees in peace something beyond world Bull-temporarily used in 1661, this tranquillity, and in law something becustom apparently still prevailed, and youd human customs, traditions, and Pepys in March of that year records | codes. Having experienced in some de-"with so much disorder' . . . in the gree the "peace of God, which passeth musique room, the boy that was to all understanding," and knowing somesing a song, not singing it right, his what of law as the operation of divine master fell about his ears, and beat Principle, he sees that that peace him so, that it put the whole house in which joyfully accepts the reign of an uproar." We have learned from law can be consummated only as man-the same vivacious chronicler that the

Miscellany," Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes, "Peace is the promise and reward of rightness. Governments have no right to engraft into civilization the burlesque of uncivil economics. War is in itself an evil, barbarous, devilish. Victory in error is defeat in Truth. War is not in the forced to sit in the side bal- domain of good; war weakens power cone over against the musique room," and must finally fall, pierced by its own sword." The great difficulty of beating swords into plowshares and having them remain such is not peculiar to this moment but has been encountered throughout human history. Indeed when Cain slew Abel, in he showed that even a plowshare may be made a deadly weapon of offense if the motive behind its use be jealousy and hate. The essentially mental nature of the weapon's supposed power David proved, when against Goliath, epitomizing all the physical might and equipment which he drew his shepherd's sling, and with the intelligence of the Psalmist hit the mark. And in the Scripture story, how did Jericho fall?-by the seven compassings of the city, by the trumpet and the shout? Not by these merely, but by the inspiration of the word of Joshua to his little band: "Shout; for the Lord hath given you

Yet despite scriptural and historical

admonition that the real nature of armament against evil is not material but spiritual, men have prepared themselves for battle with material but conjured up into seeming reality by the lust for material power and its erroneous basis is discerned in the by might, nor by power, but by my p. 279.) spirit, saith the Lord of hosts." is the task of governments, no less than of individuals to submit every contemplated plan, every impulse, every suggested act to the test of his consciousness the "peace of God, which passeth all understanding." Putting aside the burden of anxiety and fear and criticism of what may be done here, there, or elsewhere or gorge, for it was scarcely more, in the name of the common good, he may be busy proving in his own experience that the Lord does really keep the stronghold of righteous thinking free of inimical suggestion, and that abiding therein, under the shadow of the Most High, his watch-

In going about his Father's business, the Christian Scientist works sometimes, under pressure of mortal suggestion, there seems to be need of tension and stress, in the blissful understanding that God's work is done now, from the beginning; that is, the only work there is is the work completed in Mind whose might and power continually to create its complete expression and be reflected therein are purely spiritual. As the individual learns to rest in the ex-

cal fatigue, which are the suggestions pendous rock, itself an imposing obfor armament of the one evil that ject, seen as it then was by twilight, would declare that the divine Prin-

The First Works of R. L. S.

smile, and a gentle deprecating bend of the head. I asked him to come to see us. He said, 'Shall I come tomor-



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"A Merchant of Tangier," from the painting by Gordon Coutts

ual or group activity, it is none the less the impossible lie that anything ing, wholly armored, invincible law of God, divine Principle.

Again in the article above referred Commandment in the Hebrew Decalogue-'Thou shalt have no other gods before me'-obeyed, is sufficient to enemies, often at first hypothetical, still all strife. God is the divine Mind. Hence the sequence: Had all peoples one Mind, peace would reign. pride of place, until anticipated by God is Father, infinite, and this great such thinking, the conflict breaks, truth, when understood in its divine metaphysics, will establish the brotherdestruction following in its wake, and hood of man, end wars, and demonmankind are roused through suffering strate 'on earth peace, good will to understand the practicality of the toward men." (The First Church of word of the Lord to Zecharlah: "Not Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany,"

Staubbach a mountain frowned on the right, in many places within reach of the whip. Everything seemed appropriate, and on an Alpine scale. In a few miles we came to a point where the valley, turned into this, ascending gradually, presented to the eye. burying ourselves, as we then thought, We walked a mile o a sensation of breathless enchant- ing light. ment as at that moment.

here, now, mankind may joyfully resumes the more palpable character written for his mother's Zenana Mispeace. Whether evil, fearful of its the base of the rock, to the spectator, attached to printed matter. The Pentown annihilation, objectifies as ten- flowing past him in a limpid current. land Rising was a thin, green pamsion, straining for power, in individ- It is well named; for so ethereal or dust-like is one of its sections, that once or twice it appeared about to can be added to the eternally operat- sail away like a cloud, in the duskiness of the evening, on the wings of the

I despair of making you see Lauter- filled up his time, and there he to, Mrs. Eddy has written: "The First brunnen through the medium of the his prentice hand on novels, and one mind's eye; still you shall have the on the Pentland Rising, "an episode elements of this remarkable valley, to well known to him from his infancy, combine in such a picture as your own as the Covenanters had spent the imagination can draw.

The latter is merely for summer use, father. He had made a story of it, and, though Swissish in exterior, and by so doing had, in his father's might be spared from the view. It opinion, spoiled it. It was printed not Fenimore Cooper at the ous objects around it. The valley public, and in his collected works the may possibly be half a mile in width, often seen in engravings. I counted Interlachen, or in the direction athwart the entrance of the valley, apwe pigmies, by following the torrents. the other, or the opposite direction. divided into two parts, one inclining and grand views that are occasionally

in the very mysteries of the Alps. We valley, in the latter direction. At that seemed the latter direction in the very mysteries of the Alps. We valley, in the latter direction. At that seemed the latter direction is seen that seemed the latter direction. At that seemed the latter direction is seen that seemed the latter direction. At that seemed the latter direction is seen that seemed the latter direction. At that seemed the latter direction is seen that seemed the latter direction is seemed the latter direction is seen that seemed the latter direction is seem spray falling from an immense height to fancy we were approaching a spot for America with them. The Charity . . . not yet reduced to order and use-fulness. We looked out of our own into the narrow opening before us, and presently we stopped at the door of a very comfortable-looking inn. We straitened valley, through a gorge, their final Edinburgh home—a sunny into a sort of mountain basin, that was terrace with gardens in front made blenker Alps. Glaciers gage in the spiritual activity that his understanding of Christian Science understanding of Christian Science Lauterbrunnen, and such had been the formed by the higher Alps. Glaciers pleasant with stretches of sward. The bounded the view, and torrents were upward slope is bosty and wooded, rapidity of our course, so great was

At no great distance from the inn,
Lauterbrunnen is commonly thought
to be the most intrinsically Swiss of
all the inhabited valleys of Switzerland. It certainly strikes the novice
with more of wonder and delight than
any other that I know; but our tastes

At no great distance from the inn,
wall, and abandoned to the use of the
washer-woman." It was in this room
where the Charity Bazaar was held
that R. L. S. first met Mrs. Fleeming
Jenkin, who was calling on his mother
one winter's afternoon. She told in
while standing at a window, gazing at
this black pile, whose summit was light, their conversation was interdoes not exaggerate. In conversation,

accept the reign of law and be at of the element, and descends, washing sion Sale, the first time his name was phlet; the expense of issuing this anonymous work of twenty pages his father defrayed.

> When a small boy he had dictated stories when he dreamed he heard the rush of pens writing, and an essay on Moses. At school editing magazines magination can draw.
>
> Standing at the foot of the Staubvillage of Colinton." His chiefbach, you have in the near ground a most aunt. Miss Balfour, writes: hamlet of truly rustic peculiarities; "I was in Heriot Row in 1866, and scanty, but beautifully verdant mea- Louis was busily engaged altering The dows, a little church, and the inn. Pentland Rising then, to please his has three stories, and twelve small long after in a small edition, and Mr. windows in front;—too much like an Stevenson very soon bought all the hotel for the picturesque; but it is copies in, as far as possible." The scarcely observed amid the stupend- father evidently regretted making it

The second pamphlet, The Charity in an air line, though it does not seem to be nearly so much. One of Bazaar, was written for Mrs. Stevenwhether it is by might or power material or by His Spirit. When the Lord has given the city, when the citadel of supposed material power has yielded to the mighty understanding of God's allness, it is safe and sure, and "the gates of bell shall not prevail against it." But there is also the Psalmist's admonition: "Except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain." The measure, then, of a government's real progress is the watchfulness of the demands of Principle and the measure of that admistration of the scenery, and sustained with the principle and the measure of that admist of the Staubbach, is listed strange far-off the Manse, retained always an interest in her cluttred of the mans as the composed of the state of England color of the Staubbach, is listed of the Staubbach, is listed of the Staubbach, is sale, as her son's contribution. She, as a daughter of the Manse, retained always an interest in her cluttred of the state Principle, and the measure of that experience of that exciting day. A one hundred and fifty-eight of them watchfulness is the alertness of the individual to make the ruling motive a mountain frowned on the right in liomaniacs, someone remarked to Mrs. athwart the entrance of the valley, appearing to close it entirely; though copies of The Charity Bazaar would distress among the people, it is nothwe pigmies, by following the torrents. now bring in as much as all you made ing, it is not to be spoken of or thought had stolen around its base; and, in at your sale." "Not at all," the au- of in comparison to what exists all thor's mother replied rather indignantly, proud as she was of the money judge of this if you read the account value of the rare pamphlet; "I made still further to the south, and the seen in Switzerland, which present a seventy pounds, and we sewed things . . . Do you wish to know the imother diverging eastwardly. Each strange and chaotic assemblage of the had its torient, and each its wildness sublimest natural objects, thrown to-and beauty, though the first evidently was of the most savage aspect. We locate the imagination than is actually burgh bookseller finding, laid by on We walked a mile or two up the sixpenny books he had printed in the change and so strangely and wildly picturesque the place, that I do not remember ever to have felt so strong ng light.

At no great distance from the inn, wall, and abandoned to the use of the

An Australian Artist

Mr. Gordon Coutts is an Australian artist and was for some time instructor in painting to the Royal Art Society of New South Wales: he is also well known for his portrait work, and had numerous commissions when in Sydney. Of late years, however, the artist seems to have come under the spell of Morocco, and many, in fact most of his paintings recently exhib-Tangier. Among these were a twilight scene in Tangier, called "At Twilight,"

and a fine painting entitled "The Mer-chant of Tangier." This merchant had apparently either been to the city for his business or else is going to the "Soko," that wonshown crossing those golden sands which curve round the bay, and this typically oriental figure, mounted on blue Mediterranean and the far off

England Before Waterloo

Payers of taxes, to continue to provide over the rest of Europe. You may of the emigrations down the Rhine &c.

pression England produces upon a Mon. Berstett whom I did not introduce to you as you rightly judged because I didn't wish to bore you-but who is a sensible impartial man, qui a beaucoup vu, but who never saw England before. He says that he never witnessed before such a state of incredible prosperity and activity, that Paris through which he returned, appears perfectly dead in comparison to London, that the alarm of popular commotion is perfectly contemptible, but that liberty is carried to the greatest possible perfection, and that it would be impossible not to adore a country where every man is filled with the confidence and security of possessing it.—"In Whig Society, 1775-

individual learns to rest in the exquisite satisfaction of Mrs. Eddy's statement in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." "Entirely same objects, seen a second time, and after frequent occasions of comparison, do not always produce the same vealing spiritual understanding and the consciousness of man's dominion over the whole earth" (page 14), he experiences that cessation in consciousness of the material claim to might and power. expressed as much water as would turn a large increous tension, mental strain, physi
individual learns to rest in the exquisite satisfaction of Mrs. Eddy's statement in "Science and Health with black pile, whose summit was change and improve in matters of schery as in other things, and the standing at a window, gazing at this black pile, whose summit was this black pile, whose summit was change and improve in matters of schery as in other things, and the latter floated away, and there lay the well-known peak of the pile, whose summit was the latter floated away. In the twin black pile, whose summit was change and improve in matters of schery as in other things, and the latter floated away. In the twin black pile, whose summit was change and improve in matters of schery as in other things, and the latter floated away. In the latter floated away. In the twin black pile, whose summit was the latter floated away. In the twin black pile, whose summit was the latter floated away. In the twin black pile, whose summit was the latter floated away. In the twin black pile, whose summit was the latter floated away. In the twin black pile, whose summit was the latter floated away. In the twin black pile, their conversation, was inter-thing in the twin black pile, whose summit was the latter floated away. In the twin black pile, their conversation. The two loves, here in mist, the latter floated away. In the twin black pile, their conversation was inter-thing and talk too much. In modern sculpture and poetry, the beauty is win said Mrs. Jeahin; "I listened in person." The height and pr

When Cheetham Is Chantyman

tion aboard a sailing vessel; now-

minutely. Mackay had good store of chantles, o had the bo'sn, Cheetham, and old Daddy Spice.

adays we do not discriminate too

Now Daddy Spice was inclined to choose chanties which had the longest verses and shortest choruses (of course you only work with the chorus). A mate reared on the tradition of the old school of windjammers does not relish anything which gives the sailor an easy time, and it was a sight to watch the face of ours as we drawled through the slow length of the verse, followed by two quick bars' of chorus (= two pulls). But chanties also were part of the tradition and he could not interfere. It is amusing to join in a chanty

when Cheetham is chantyman. When we are all in place and ready to pull. Cheetham opens his mouth to start light. But no sound comes. It is an awkward moment for those who do not know Cheetham. Sometimes they begin hauling without a chanty. and on one occasion, quite unco sclous of offense, a man started another chanty.
Still Cheetham stands with open

mouth and a look of ecstasy, a finger uplifted to show that it is all right. At length a faint, squeaky noise comes out, it has been all this time welling up from some remote depths of his interior. It gathers strength and at length issues as the full volume of "A Yankee ship came down the riv-er. Cheetham's look changes to one of triumph; he knew it was coming all right all the time.—"Antarctic Days," James Murray and George Marston.

This Morning Air in Spring

How sweet this morning air in spring, When tender is the grass and wet! see some little leaves have not Outgrown their curly childhood yet; and cows no longer hurry home.

Here, with green Nature all around, While that fine bird the skylark sings;

And many a blackbird, thrush and sparrow Sings sweeter songs than I may

-W. H. Davies.

SCIENCE HEALTH

With Key to

the Scriptures

MARY BAKER EDDY

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, DEC. 29, 1921

EDITORIALS

The Real Issue as to Newberry

Every great contest of an election to a seat in the United States Senate can properly be referred to as the sort of thing that "makes history," but there are good reasons for believing that the case of Truman H. Newberry will always stand prominently forth, even among other contests of this kind. It involves so many subtleties, with respect to the use of money for the favoring of a particular candidate, as to obscure the rights of the matter more or less. It has permitted the sidetracking of the main consideration in order that popular attention might be somewhat artfully occupied with the question as to when, or in what amounts, the use of money for the swinging of an election becomes improper. Yet nobody who has at heart the purity of elections in the United States, and the efficacy of the representative system of government, can fail to note that, in spite of all diversions, and obscurations, and delays, the Newberry situation has steadily been disclosing itself, until it now stands before the electorate, as it must stand before the members of the Senate itself, in its true proportions and its true colors. There can hardly be any general misunderstanding of it now, or any mistaking of its chief significance. This might have been misunderstood and mistaken, if the question as to Mr. Newberry's eligibility had been decided a year ago, or even a few months ago, as undoubtedly many of his partisan supporters were only too ready to do. But one thing or another, and most of all that element in the Senate membership which has been animated with something better than a merely partisan purpose in déaling with the Newberry affair, has blocked all efforts to dispose of the matter until it could be disposed of in the open, and on the basis of full discussion of all its bearings; and when the Senate, in the first week of the new year, finally votes on the question of seating Mr. Newberry it will be doing something more than deciding Mr. Newberry's status with respect to his senatorial aspirations, it will be placing its members on record before the whole country as either condoning, or revolting at, the virtual purchase of a senatorial seat. Nobody any longer questions that vast sums of money were used in Mr. Newberry's behalf. The question now is whether the senators, as responsible agents of the people, will go on record as tolerating that sort of thing, will stand for making elections what they are intended to be, the expression of the best judgment of the electorate. Thus the purity, the honor, of the American system is really at stake.

It is worth something to have the issue so well defined. To get it outlined as it now is has taken time and. That effort has not been restricted within party Republicans as well as Democrats have joined in it, and deserve the thankful recognition of the country for what they have done and are doing. But for the effort which they have put forth unremittingly, the question of seating Mr. Newberry would have been decided in the affirmative long ago, by force of a partisan Republican majority, ready to act from partisan motives only, and willing if not eager to hush up all discussion of the merits of the case or the moral issue that is involved. This attitude is reflected in the majority report of the committee that went through the form of investigating the case on behalf of the Senate. It was a strictly 'regular' attitude. So far as it accepted the facts of the Newberry case, it accepted them as proving nothing or corruptive. It assumed that all elections involve the use of money, and that the amount expended by the Newberry supporters could indicate no difference between this case and others unless a difference of degree. To those holding such an attitude there was no significance in Mr. Newberry's persistent refusal to appear in his own behalf. His unwillingness to tell his own story in public, or to submit to questions by representatives in whom is vested the same authority and the same responsibility with which he claimed to have been endowed by his success at the polls, had no bearing on his fitness to sit, so far as the "regulars" of his own party were concerned. In fact, their willingness to indorse Mr. Newberry, merely on the face of the returns, avoiding all real inquiry into the facts, has all along suggested nothing so much as a willingness to control the Senate regardless of the popular will, rather than in response to it.

Nothing more than casual study of the handling of this case in the Senate is needed to show the eagerness of the regular party men to "whitewash" Mr. Newberry without attracting any public attention to speak of. In the early stages the case was delayed, protractedly, as if to allow time for the public interest that had been stirred by Mr. Newberry's conviction in the lower court and by the Supreme Court's disagreement over the law to be allayed. When action was at length attempted, the effort was made in mid-November, while press and public, not to mention the members of the Senate itself, were occupied intently with the opening sessions of the Conference on Limitation of Armament, in which the initial addresses of President Harding and Secretary Hughes were just then monopolizing attention. Even then the attempt to do something with the Newberry matter was by indirection, by means of such questionable parliamentary tactics that seven pages of the Congressional Record were required, merely for the debate as to whether the case was properly before the Senate at all. Anti-Newberry senators were caught unprepared for discussion of the issues, and the "regulars" were in a mood to take that favorable opportunity for pressing the thing to a finish. Not much of that debate ever got into the newspapers, but it showed the senators who were working for full discussion and honest determination of the issues what they would have to encounter. It also gave point to their speeches a day or two later, when they carried their fight a little farther into the limelight,

and still later in the same month, when they succeeded in having a day fixed, in January, for debating the whole question to a final decision.

Mr. Ford is not an issue in this matter as thus conceived. To conceive of this case as a personal contest between two men is to be diverted from the real point. That its disposal must put down one, or set up another, is of small moment now. What is important is its possible reflection upon the integrity of the Senate as a truly representative body. Already it is clear that if a majority of the senators vote next week against the seating of Mr. Newberry, they will do so not because of any wish to take action against him personally but because they recognize the vital need of keeping faith between the Senate and the electorate.

Colombia Ratifies the Treaty

THE action of the Congress of Colombia in formally ratifying the Panama Canal settlement treaty makes it possible to write the long-delayed final chapter in the record of a somewhat confusing and altogether needless controversy. The agreement on the part of the United States to pay to the Colombian Government the sum of \$25,000,000 in settlement of damages alleged to have been sustained by the loss of the territory now embraced in the Republic of Panama and in the Canal Zone proper is a mere incident in comparison with the great accomplishment which the action by Panama made immediately possible. The people of Colombia, as well as the peoples of other Central and South American countries who have studiously urged Colombia's grievance as a disturbing factor in Pan-American relations, have always known that the first misstep in the canal negotiations was made when the Congress at Bogota failed to ratify what was known as the Hay-Herran Treaty of 1903, which would have given to the United States the permission desired to construct what was then referred to as the Isthmian Canal. The Government of the United States became restive over the delay. Throughout the summer of that year the Colombian Congress postponed action, finally refusing to pledge itself to the project, which even then was realized to be of such tremendous importance to the people of the

The treaty which has just been formally ratified was sent to the United States Senate in the year 1914. It would have been concluded long ago, no doubt, but for the avowed purpose of making it include an acknowledgment of wrong action by the United States in recognizing the de facto government of the Panaman Republic when it was but a few days old. The action taken at that time was one prompted by the emergencies which resulted from Colombia's own procrastination. In it there was no intentional affront to the people or government of Colombia, and certainly none to any of Colombia's neighbors. Those who have sought, for reasons best known to themselves, to distort the affair into an affront, or into a cleverly disguised declaration of a hostile attitude on the part of the Washington Government toward the nations of South and Central America. must long ago have realized that their powder had, in some unexplained way, become useless and ineffective.

There is no doubt that the lessons taught by the Spanish-American War served to emphasize, in Washington, the necessity of opening a canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The enforced trip of the Oregon around the Horn was the object lesson. Hope had long since been abandoned that the de Lesseps project would ever be completed. The wisdom which prompted what at the time seemed almost summary action, in bringing the preliminary negotiations to a forced conclusion, has been proved many times since the canal was opened to the commerce of the world. But perhaps no more satisfying or convincing proof of this foresightedness has been given than during recent weeks. It is indisputable that the great artery itself has been, and is, a tremendously important, if not in fact a controlling, influence in determining the attitude of the nations of the West toward those of the East, as well as the attitude of the nations of the East toward those of the West. It has done more than any other thing to obliterate that imaginary line which once divided the world into hemispheres, either of distance or activity. and it has brought into close touch those powers and influences once so widely separated. In its broader conceptions the achievement stands as an accomplishment which shrinks the incident just closed into a matter of almost trifling insignificance.

What Swaraj Would Mean to India

"I MUST confess to viewing with terrible misgivings the position of the low-caste peoples of India when the day of 'freedom' finally comes. When one thinks of how slowly and how hardly the poor come into their own, even in so-called Christian countries, and then reflects that here the ancient national religion, so far from raising any protest against exploitation, regards it as being natural, fitting, and proper, in fact, gives it its wholehearted blessing, the outlook is seen to be dark indeed." In this statement, recently given to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by a prominent missionary in India, is presented the summing up of the whole sitnation in India. Those who are in any way intimately acquainted with the actual position of affairs in that country are able to appreciate how very far removed from fact is the situation as set forth by the average Home Rule agitator, whether in India or beyond her borders. It is the common stock in trade of such agitation to present India as inhabited by one united people possessing an ancient and common civilization, and accustomed, from time immemorial, to exercise a large measure of self-government. The Indian people are pictured as not only eager and ready to manage, but as fully capable of managing their own affairs, whilst the British Raj is presented as the one obstacle standing between India and the realization of her hopes.

Those who know anything about the subject, however, are well aware that India has never been a nation, that with its diversities of languages, diversities of race and diversities of religion, it has been split up, through all the ages, into a large number of different peoples, and

that today the Indian people are divided into hundreds of more or less hostile camps by a caste system, the like of which is to be found in no other country. 'To those who know India, the statement that a freely elected Parliament would be a Brahmin Parliament, at any rate as far as Hindu India is concerned, is simply a platitude. As one authority has justly put it, "In Christian and Muhammadan countries, religion fights against caste, or, failing to do so, neglects its manifest duty; whereas, in India, religion is so, inextricably identified with caste that one may almost reverse the order of the concepts and say that caste is religion."

Now throughout India, according to the latest figures, there are no fewer than 2378 "main castes" as distinct from minor divisions. Beyond these castes is the immense world of "untouchables," comprised of some 50,000,000 people, who, according to the Hindu religion, are without rights or privileges of any kind, and, indeed, are outside the pale of humanity. Although the division between caste and caste is not so definite or drastic as that between caste and the untouchable, nevertheless, the difference is sufficient to render anything like united action extremely difficult, and in many cases absolutely impossible. The whole system, moreover, has fostered throughout the country what has been well described as an organization of "inhuman snobbery." The member of one caste, despised by the caste immediately above him, considers it inevitably due to his self-respect that he should despise the caste below him. So the "epidemic of arrogance" spreads downward, until even amongst the "untouchables" themselves is found a certain grading and eagerly-clung-to class distinction. William Archer, in his book on India, has expressed the matter admirably: "The Brahmin won't take water from me; therefore it is necessary to my self-respect that I should find some one from whom I may decline to take water.

Now it is true, of course, that thousands of cultured Indians are coming to see the utter futility of the caste system. In recent years earnest efforts, and to a certain extent successful efforts, have been made by various organizations to do away with the system, or at any rate to mitigate its enormities. The outlook is far from being hopeless, but advances of any kind are slow. In spite of all that is said by those who would wish to present India as the "spiritual leader of the world," an immense educational work must be done before India can be intrusted with full swaraj, full self-government, or anything approaching full self-government.

At present, there can be no question that the British Raj alone stands between the lower caste and the out-caste Indian on the one side and Brahmin, or high-caste domination on the other. What swaraj would really mean to India would be a condition of things comparable, for autocracy, to nothing the world has ever seen. In the old days, before the coming of the British Raj, the domination of caste was, to a large extent, mitigated by the divided and constantly warring condition of the country. Today, with the country unified by all the developments of a modern civilization, the opportunities of the high-caste Indian, enjoying all the benefits of western education, for domination are increased manyfold. It is true that numbers of these Indians are so far advanced as to be free from the dominating spirit and eager only for the welfare of their country, but such men are still very much in the minority. The fruit of self-government in India is ripening, but it is not ripe, and as that well-known Indian leader, the Aga Khan, put it some years ago, "India must beware of plucking this fruit before it is ripe."

Reindeer

The reindeer, in these days, is certainly coming into his own. The world that knew him not by sight or sound has always, it is true, found him interesting, and, especially in the first half of last century, when the "frozen wastes of Russia and Siberia" were the world's great territories of romance, was willing to listen to all manner of tales about him and to submit to all manner of illustration. In those days his great attraction was his remoteness. The Laplander in his reindeer sledge had an air of strange romance about him, whilst the travelers' tales of how the people in Siberia actually used reindeer as saddle horses, and covered long distances on reindeer back, were, in all probability, regarded as more difficult to credit than most travelers' tales.

During the last twenty or thirty years, however, the great white North has been rendered an open book, and its tremendous possibilities are becoming every year better understood. As a consequence, all the things of the North, its birds, its beasts, and its people, are ceasing to be things apart, and are taking their place in the world's round of travel, trade, and commerce of all sorts. Foremost amongst these things is the reindeer. Today he figures prominently in so civilized and prosaic a record as an annual report to the Department of the Interior of the United States. This report comes from Alaska. Little over thirty years ago the reindeer was unknown in Alaska, but, in 1889, a small herd was imported from Siberia, under the care of some Lapps, and the great work began of training the Alaskan Eskimo to look after them.

Few experiments of the kind, it may be ventured, have ever been more successful. The reindeer is an accommodating creature anyway. Give him a sufficient supply of reindeer moss or rock lichen or the leafy herbage of the forest, and it makes no difference to him what the country of his adoption. So the Eskimo, in the northern parts of Alaska, is learning to appreciate the reindeer fully as much as the Lapp or the Siberian ever did. Certainly his flocks and his herds are greatly on the increase. By 1898 the number of reindeer in the country had been increased to over 500. Five years later, the herds numbered something like 5000, whilst, judging from recent figures, the number must now be approaching the 100,000 mark.

As to the reindeer's appearance, many pictures, motion and otherwise, have made him familiar enough, with his shaggy white beard, his short, goat-like tail, and his huge spreading antlers set so strangely far back on his head. He makes good use of these latter, for in winter time, when snow lies deep, and the rock lichen lies buried far below the surface, the reindeer needs a shovel, and his antlers make a good one. But then, almost anything is food that comes his way. In Spitzbergen, for instance, he makes his journey to the coast in winter, feeds on the seaweed thrown up on the shore, and votes it excellent fare.

Editorial Notes

WILL Gaelic be the official language of the Irish Free State? Certainly the delegates of Dail Eireann who signed the treaty with the British Government at No. 10 Downing Street did so in Gaelic, but may not one be excused just a little skepticism about Gaelic becoming popular in Ireland when the Sinn Fein Minister of Education, Mr. J. J. O'Kelly, in addressing the Dail recently started off at a great rate in Gaelic only to lapse into English because his vocabulary ran dry. However, if learning Gaelic is made compulsory in the Irish Free State it is not supposed that anyone outside will object.

How hard is the path of that Labor government whose supporters think in terms of high wages and lower hours, while economic gravitation is toward the firm levels of post-war reconstruction, and unemployment is attributed by angry manufacturers to the impossibility of competing with other states or other nations while an artificial standard is maintained! It is this situation which makes New South Wales today the most interesting industrial center in Australasia. In that State the Board of Trade, a cherished child of Labor, has lowered the basic wage, and the industrial court has cheerfully granted the railway commissioners—the very servants of the government—the authority they sought for the application of the cut rate to thousands of government railway and tramway men. Worse still, perhaps, the government's own creation, the special court presided over by Judge Beeby, has refused to grant a 44-hour week, in place of a 48-hour to the government railways. Moreover, the most strenuous efforts of the Minister for Labor have failed to change the decisions of the Board of Trade, Judge Beeby and two justices of the industrial court. In the circumstances it is easy to understand the relief with which the Dooley government welcomes the proposal of a combined federal and state court which would deal with such very unpleasant problems as the basic wage and the 44-hour week. But, alas, already the labor unions are becoming suspicious of this projected tribunal!

THE consensus of opinion with regard to the play about Shakespeare written by Miss Clemence Dane seems to be that the dramatist who makes such a world figure the hero of a play should be careful not to bring that hero into contempt. The courage of Miss Dane would appear to be misplaced. Mr. Shaw has attempted a oneact play of Shakespeare, but it is a squib at the utmost. Many dramatists have also written Shakespeare plays for the study, but only in the safe knowledge that they would never be acted. Miss Dane has doubtless been ill advised in giving way to a temptation anent a historical character who was the least communicative of men concerning his own affairs and emotions. The result has been to mislead the public very much as does the familiar modern advertisement which shows Shakespeare's mental equipment compared oddly with those of Mr. Lloyd George and Theodore Roosevelt. Shakespeare, so runs the advertisement, knew only 24,000 words, Lloyd George knows 100,000, and Roosevelt knew 125,000! Suppose one were to draw inferences from these figures as to who was the greatest literary genius of the three? What

THE demand for more "threepenny bits" from the mint has comes as a surprise to the average Englishman, whose attitude toward this small and elusive silver coin is one of avoidance and not of affection. It seems that in South Africa it enjoys an amount of popularity that is not forthcoming in England, and that it has acquired the pet name of "the tickey," probably because the public telephone call-boxes are provided with a slot only large enough for such coins. On the Gold Coast a native trader stipulated that his account of £30 should be paid in threepenny bits, and the coins were readily supplied by the local Bank of British West Africa. The same appreciation might be felt in England if the little "bit" would refrain from disappearing from the pocket, or, if visible, would not try to represent itself as a sixpence, and so bring confusion upon innocent people in omnibuses and elsewhere.

In New York the theater ticket speculation nuisance is apparently no sooner put down than it bobs up again with all its own barefaced intent to garner unfair prices. Once more, after being scotched like Tammany for the hundredth time, here it is again in all its old glory. A proposal is made, however, to put an end to both the unfair speculator and that necessary evil, the ticket agent, by having all tickets distributed from a common center, doing away with the individual booking office. This happy condition of things may, in good time, come about by natural means. The box office must eventually vanish, but a central office idea, to be a success, will require the honest and sincere cooperation of the managers. It is common knowledge that the manager has often played the Pooh-Bah role of theater manager and his own ticket agent at the same time. The real remedy seems to lie in some plan whereby any extra amount which the purchaser must pay, over and above the face value of the ticket, should be borne by the theater itself. A dollar seat should be a dollar seat.

A TRADES union of an uncommon kind has been formed in Milan, where the professional beggar abounds. So numerous has the fraternity become that the citizens called upon the authorities to take some effectual measures to thin their ranks. Whereupon, the beggars, alarmed at this action, formed into a syndicate to weed out undesirables and supernumeraries, and to make stringent by-laws as to the "rights" of the members of the fraternity. A peculiar situation, surely, but Milan, if it feels so inclined, can compare notes with Amsterdam and take heart, for there, not so long ago, the beggar, far from being in the "union," was running a good chance of being elected Burgomaster. But that is another and quite a different story.